The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s. 10 ♉ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXIII. | SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1848. | No. 3355 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each insertion

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE iron steam-ship THISTLE, William Mulhall, commander, will sail within 48 hours of her arrival.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 8898

FOR BOYD TOWN, PORT PHILLIP, AND ADELAIDE.

CALLING OFF BELFAST AND PORTLAND BAY TO LAND AND RECEIVE PASSENGERS, WEATHER PERMITTING,

THE STEAM-SHIP JUNO, E. J. F. Kirsopp, R.N., Commander, will sail on MONDAY, the 21st February, at 3 P.M., from Duke's Wharf, Miller's Point.

The Juno will continue to run regularly between Sydney, Boyd Town, Port Phillip, and Adelaide.

CABIN FARES.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.

	£	s.	d.
To Port Phillip and Adelaide, including provisions	10	0	0
Steward's fee, 5s.			
To Boyd Town, exclusive of provisions	2	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.			
From Port Phillip to Adelaide, including provisions	5	0	0
Steward's fees, 3s.			
From Port Phillip to Belfast, or Portland Bay, exclusive of provisions	3	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.			
STEERAGE			
To Port Phillip or Adelaide, exclusive of provisions	4	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.			
To Boyd Town	1	0	0
Steward's fee, 1s.			
From Port Phillip to Adelaide	2	0	0
Steward's fee, 2s.			
From Port Phillip to Belfast or Portland Bay,	1	0	0
Steward's fee, 1s.			

On the return passage, the cabin fare from Port Phillip to Sydney will be reduced to £8, and in the steerage to £3 10s.

The trips of this vessel will afford an excellent opportunity to tourists of visiting, within the short space of three weeks, the most important settlements of the southern coast of Australia; and her stay at Adelaide will be so regulated as to enable passengers to visit the mines. Apply to

2817 BOYD AND CO.

STEAM SHIP JUNO.

TO THE FORE CABIN PASSENGERS.

IN consequence of the support which the fore cabin of the Juno has met with, the public are informed that this cabin has been very much enlarged, and many additional berths added. 3076

FOR PORT ALBERT.

THE BRIGANTINE MIRANDA, G. V. Bentley, master, will sail for the above port on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant. For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board, at the Circular Quay; or, to

SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.

February 18. 3292

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

THE fine new clipper Schooner THETIS, 100 tons, Captain Collins, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

2295 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE fine clipper Brig DIANA, Captain Ball, 116 tons, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

3251 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

(TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THURSDAY NEXT.)

THE favourite new packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. T. Pockley, commander.

The very superior accommodations of this vessel are not equalled by any vessel out of the port of Sydney. Beds and bed linens, towels, &c., are provided on board, with the best of wines and provisions. There is a separate cabin for ladies, replete with every comfort and convenience.

For freight or passage early application is necessary on board at the Hobart Town Packet Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

February 18. 3283

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,

THE fine new barque PETREL, 192 tons register, Captain Carder, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL, or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

2553 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH,

THE PACKET BRIG WILLIAM, is now ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage apply on board, to

J. LOVETT,

3189 Sydney Flour Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine, new frigate-built ship MEDWAY, 663 tons register, John J. Coombes, Commander.

This vessel has very superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight and passage apply to Captain Coombes, on board; to

ROBERT JAMIESON AND CO.; and CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, February 15. 2962

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE FINE SCHOONER DEBORAH, shortly expected, having her dead weight engaged, will have quick dispatch. This favourite vessel having landed her live stock in first-rate condition, offers an eligible opportunity to shippers. Has room for a few head. Apply to

R. T. FORD,

3250 8, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE FINE BARQUE RALPH BERNAL, A1, 314 tons, G. Maclaren, Commander. This vessel affords an eligible opportunity to shippers of stock. Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

J. B. METCALFE.

February 18. 4671

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

(WILL BE DETAINED UNTIL WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT.)

THE fine new packet-brig MAID OF ERIN, 170 tons, William Heslop, commander.

This vessel is unavoidably detained; shippers and passengers may, however, rely on her sailing as above. She has room for a few tons of freight, and vacant berths for two cabin and four steerage passengers.

Apply on board at the old Queen's Wharf, (Hobart Town Packet Wharf); or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,

3282 Queen-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE brig CALYPSO, 120 tons burthen, Lown, Master, sails positively on Sunday morning.

One cabin disengaged.

Apply immediately to

GEORGE THORNTON, Custom House.

February 18. 3212

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine first-class river-built ship EMU, 381 tons burthen, T. Smith, commander.

Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.

The accommodations are very superior, both for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf, to

DONALDSON AND CO; or, to

2719 THACKER AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE first-class fast-sailing SHIP THOMAS LOWRY, 409 tons, John Graham, commander.

For further particulars apply to the commander on board, or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., Agents.

King-street, February 14. 2996

FOR LONDON,

THE fast-sailing, A1 barque CADET, 376 tons register, William Forsayth, Commander.

Has all her dead weight on board, and is now taking in wool, and will sail early in March. Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

February 12. 2965

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

FOR PASSENGERS AND LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE A1. British built fast-sailing barque WAVERLEY, 362 tons, James Morgan, commander—has good poop accommodations, and will have quick despatch, as the greater portion of her cargo is engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the commander on board; or to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., Agents.

King-street, January 21. 1391

FOR LONDON,

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine barque BERMONDSEY, A1, 445 tons, Samuel Banes, Commander; having the whole of her dead weight on board, and the greater part of her wool engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, CABIN and STEERAGE, apply to the captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or, J. B. METCALFE.

February 15. 2996

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class British built Barque MIDLOTHIAN, 414 tons register, Thomas Fyall, Commander.

Will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to

ROBERT HOW AND CO., OR, TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

January 31. 2029

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN MARCH.

THE fast-sailing Frigate ship WALMER CASTLE, A1, 808 tons, belonging to Messrs. Green, Blackwall, J. N. Thorne, Commander.

Has made the quickest passage of the season. Carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

2366 BOYD AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

THE clipper Brig LIGHTNING, Captain Mellish, has only room for ten to fifteen tons of oil or tallow, and will sail on or about the 20th instant. Apply to the master, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE.

February 15. 4061

FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine Frigate-built ship ST. GEORGE, Captain Jones, will sail positively on the 25th February, weather permitting. Has one side cabin below disengaged and carries a surgeon.

Apply on board; or, to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

2875 Spring-street.

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE new fast-sailing A1 Barque HUDSON, 445 tons register, W. P. Pines, commander.

Has now nearly completed her loading, and will sail about the 25th instant.

Has superior accommodations for passengers.

Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.

February 5. 2966

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner MINERVA, 110 tons register, built at Cowes. Was sheathed and coppered eighteen months since, and is now in good order in every respect. Can be seen at Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point. Apply to

HENRY MOORE.

If not sold within a week the Minerva will be laid on for Portland Bay. 3252

February 18.

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine A1 barque NIAGARA, 330 tons register, Robert Symonds, commander. Having all her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,

3038 Spring-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class ship ST. VINCENT, John Young, Commander, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

BROWN AND CO.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER,

THE first-class BARQUE ALERT, 418 tons, O.M.

This vessel is British built; was formerly a man-of-war; sails very fast; and carries a large cargo for her tonnage. Had new top sides twelve months ago, and was newly-coppered immediately before leaving London. Is now in first-rate order, and well found in standing and running rigging, stores, &c.

Is well-adapted for whaling, or carrying stock, having lofty 'tween decks; and can be sent to sea immediately. Apply to Captain Davidson, on board, at Botts's Wharf; or, to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street,

February 17. 3183

BATHURST RACES.

21ST, 22ND, AND 23RD MARCH, 1848.

STEWARDS.

WILLIAM HENRY SUTTOR, ESQ, M.C.
THOMAS ICELY, ESQ., M.C.
WILLIAM LAWSON, JUNIOR, ESQ.
JOHN SAVERY RODD, ESQ.
CAPTAIN VAUX.

JUDGE.

CHARLES HENRY GREEN, Esq.

TREASURER

MR. JOHN DARGIN,

CLERK OF THE COURSE.

MR. JAMES BRADY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1848.

FIRST RACE.

THE BATHURST TOWN PLATE, of £50; for all horses; weight for age; heats, twice round the course; three entrances or no race. Entrance, £5.

SECOND RACE.

The MAIDEN PLATE of £50; for horses that never won an advertised prize of £10; weight for age; heats, once round the course; three entrances or no race. Entrance, £5.

THIRD RACE.

The TRIAL STAKES of £25; for two year old; weight, 7st.; once round and distance; three entrances or no race. Entrance, £2 10s.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1848.

FIRST RACE.

The FARMERS' PURSE of £30; for all horses; heats, twice round; Homebush welter weights; gentlemen riders; three entrances or no race. Entrance, £3.

SECOND RACE.

PONY RACE for £20; for all horses 14 hands and under; heats, once round; three entrances or no race. Entrance, £2.

THIRD RACE.

The HACK STAKES of £10; for horses carrying 9st. 7lbs.; heats once round. Post entrance, £1. The winner to be put up for sale by auction at the stand immediately after the race, at £15. If no bid be made above £15, the winner to be returned to the owner. Any surplus over £15 to be added to the race fund. Four entrances or no race.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

FIRST RACE.

The PUBLICANS' PURSE of £50; for all horses; weight for age. The winner of the Bathurst Town Plate to carry 7lbs. extra at the discretion of the stewards. Heats twice round; three entrances or no race. Entrance £5.

SECOND RACE.

The MEMBERS' PURSE of £30; for al horses which have been for three months previous to the race *bona fide* the property of persons residing in the counties of Bathurst, Roxburgh, Wellington, and Phillip; weight for age; heats one mile and a half; three entrances or no race. Entrance £3.

THIRD RACE.

The LADIES' PURSE of £30; for all horses; weight for age; three times round; three entrances or no race. Entrance £3.

FOURTH RACE.

The BEATEN STAKES of £20; for all horses beaten during the meeting; to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; twice round the course. Post entrance, £2.

Weights to be carried at the meeting, except in cases where the weights are particularly specified:—

Two years old	7st. 0lbs.
Three years old	8st. 0lbs.
Four years old	9st. 0lbs.
Five years old	9st. 8lbs.
Six and aged	9st. 12lbs.

Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs., except in races where the weights are particularly specified.

No false starts allowed.

No person allowed to enter a horse unless he is a subscriber to the amount of £3, except in the Hack Race, for which £1 will qualify.

All riders to appear in Jockey costume, except in the Hack Race, and a fine of £1 will be imposed on any rider changing his colours.

Publicans' booths on the course to be charged £7 10s. each.

Refreshment Booths or Stalls to pay £3 each.

No vehicles with provisions for sale will be allowed on the course without a ticket, signed by the Secretary.

Tickets to be obtained at the Black Bull Inn previous to the races; on the payment of 10s. for a cart, and 5s. for a wheelbarrow.

All horses to be entered at the Black Bull Inn, Bathurst, between the hours of seven and nine on the evening previous to each day's racing: no entrance will be received after 9 o'clock P.M.

All decisions of the majority of the Stewards to be final.

To start each day at twelve o'clock precisely.

KENNETT PRICE,

1438 Honorary Secretary.

MR. HORNCASTLE'S ENTERTAINMENT, SCHOOL OF ARTS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 23.

MR. HORNCASTLE, in order to diversify the character of his entertainments, purposes on this occasion to introduce selections from the Works of the great Masters in sacred composition, in addition to the Melange, with the nature of which his kind patrons are familiar. Admission *One Shilling*. Commence at eight o'clock. 3256

ARGYLE STEAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, GOULBURN.—The above Works are in active operation. Early application is necessary.

TERMS:—

Cattle, 7s. per head
Sheep, 7d. each.

2581 BENJAMIN AND MOSES.

THE AUSTRALASIAN AND COLONIAL GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,

No. 1, Leadenhall-street, London,
448, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CAPITAL—£200,000 in 2000 shares,

DIRECTORS.

Edward Barnard, Esq. | G. Colquhoun, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq. | C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq. | Richard Onslow, Esq.
John H. Capper, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

Edward Barnard, Esq. | J. H. Capper, Esq.
Edward Thomson, Esq.

BANKERS.

Union Bank of London.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Maples, Pearse, Stephens, and Maples.

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.

Edward Ryley, Esq.

DIRECTORS FOR SYDNEY.

John Thacker, Esq. | A. W. Young, Esq.
Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C. | William Walker, Esq., of the London Board.

TRUSTEES.

John Thacker, Esq., Hon. C. D. Riddell, M.C., A. W. Young, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

William Dawson, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector General Hospitals.

SOLICITOR.

James Norton, Esq.

SECRETARY.

Robert Styles, Esq.

BANKERS.

For Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Launceston, and Hobart Town,—Bank of Australasia.

AGENTS AND MEDICAL REFEREES.

Illawarra—B. O'Brien, Esq., M.D., Medical Referee. *Maitland*—Joseph Chambers, Esq., Agent; David Sloan, Esq., Medical Referee. *Merton and Cassilis*—Michael M'Cartney, Esq., Medical Referee. *Goulburn*—John Gerard, Esq., Medical Referee. *Bathurst*—Richard Machattie, Esq., Medical Referee. *Port Stephens*—Dr. Buchanan, Medical Referee. *Melbourne*—Captain G. W. Cole, Agent; Dr. Hobson, Medical Referee. *Launceston*—Messrs. Gleadow and Henty, Agents; Dr. Pugh, Medical Referee. *Hobart Town*—Messrs. Allport and Roberts, Agents; E. S. P. Bedford, Esq., Medical Referee. *Adelaide*—E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Agent; J. Woodford, Esq., Medical Referee.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INSTITUTION.

A large subscribed capital in England, and ample funds to pay losses in the colony.

Very low rates of premium, without profits, per Table No. 4, and a Table of Rates, No. 1, with profits, on which the assured have the option of paying only two-thirds of the premium for the first five years, the interest on the remaining one-third being paid annually, at the rate of 5 per cent.

No extra premium for one voyage to Europe and back, or for voyages in approved vessels to, or residence in, any part of Australasia, in approved situations.

Policies may be made payable in Australasia or in London, and altered by indorsement.

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITHOUT PROFITS, TABLE NO. IV.

AGE	ONE YEAR. £ s. d.	SEVEN YEARS £ s. d.	LIFE. £ s. d.
25	0 17 6	0 19 7	1 14 11
30	1 1 9	1 3 4	2 0 7
35	1 4 6	1 6 2	2 7 0
40	1 7 8	1 9 6	2 15 3
45	1 11 5	1 15 5	3 6 6
50	1 19 3	2 7 2	4 1 8

SPECIMEN OF RATES WITH PROFITS, PER TABLE NO. I., FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

AGE	LIFE. £ s. d.	AGE	LIFE. £ s. d.	AGE	LIFE. £ s. d.
25	2 2 1	35	2 15 2	45	3 15 6
30	2 8 2	40	3 4 0	50	4 11 8

An extra premium of £1 per cent. per annum will be charged for risk of death from casualty by collision from the aborigines. which may be assured or not, at the option of the assurer.

Prospectuses, with full table of rates, and all needful information, may be obtained at the office.

ROBERT STYLES,

3032 Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN SUPREME GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

ANNUAL GRAND FESTIVAL.

THE Brethren of the above Order are particularly invited to attend the Dinner, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at the Australian Grand Lodge Rooms, in Sussex-street, in commemoration of the Twelfth Anniversary of the foundation of our ancient order in this colony.

Visiting friends admitted subject to the approval of the Stewards.

By the kind permission of Colonel Despard, the very excellent band of H.M. 99th Regiment will be in attendance.

The Dinner to be on the table at 7 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be procured from the following Grand Stewards:—

SYDNEY:

Brothers Isaac Titterton
" William Toogood
" Daniel Wilson
" Moses Rintel
" Thomas Forster
" F. W. Jaques
" James Oatley
" Edward Bones

PARRAMATTA:

" R. F. Teasdell, and
" James M'Roberts

WINDSOR AND RICHMOND:

" Walter Blanchard, and
" J. Gibbons

PENRITH:

" James Ryan, and
" Thomas Roberts.

Also—of Brother Host Elliott, at the Saracen's Head Inn, corner of King and Sussex-street.

E. H. STATHAM, G. Secretary.

Board Rooms,
Sussex-street, February 16. 3131

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE USAGE AT LLOYD'S, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF UNDERWRITERS.

POLICIES underwritten at this Office daily, between the hours of ten and five, and completed immediately upon acceptation.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,

2685 Lyon's Buildings, 567, George-street.

THE OLD AUSTRALIAN MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A final instalment of 1½ per cent. of the capital stock of this Company, (making a total division of 98½ per cent.,) will be declared on or about the 31st of March next.

Proprietors who have not received the previous instalments are requested to apply for them immediately. And all claims against the Company (if any) must be preferred before that period, as none can afterwards be admitted.

By order of the Chairman and Directors,

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,

2762 Lyons' Buildings, 567, George-street.

SIR MAURICE O'CONNELL TESTIMONIAL.

THE General Subscription List being about to close, it is requested that gentlemen holding Subscription Lists, or who have not yet paid their subscriptions, will at once forward the amount to the Treasurer, or place it to his credit at any one of the Banks.

W. H. CHRISTIE,

1376 Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

MOLONG MINING COMPANY.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Company is hereby convened, to be held at the Company's Office, Spring-street, Sydney, on Monday, 28th February, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering certain alterations proposed to be made in clauses Nos. 76, 80, and 94, of the Deed of Settlement.

GOTHER K. MANN,

1795 Secretary

THE friends of the late MR. JOHN JONES, Saddler, late of George-street, Brickfield Hill, are respectfully invited to accompany his remains from the Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, to the place of interment, at nine o'clock, This Morning, Saturday.

W. BEAVER, Undertaker.

Sydney, February 19. 3215

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,

J. T. WOODS, Draper, &c., has this day removed from King-street to 269, Pitt-street, opposite the Bee Hive.

Sydney, February 12. 3016

PAINLESS TOOTH DRAWING.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgeon Dentist, having the most complete apparatus in the colony for *inhaling* the *Sulphuric Ether*, begs most respectfully to inform the public of New South Wales, that he continues with success to extract teeth and the most difficult stumps without pain to the patient. The *faculty* and others are invited to view the simple but perfect apparatus. Mr. Emanuel continues to preserve teeth from *decay*, also to supply artificial teeth, from one to a complete *set*, having a large collection of *mineral* teeth of all colours. The mineral being composed of indestructible fossils, never change their colour or become *offensive* to the wearer. Mr. E. cautions the public generally to observe that artificial teeth made of any other material, such as bone or natural teeth, break and *decompose*. Charges strictly moderate. Specific for the *tooth ache*—The most valuable remedy ever discovered in this colony for the *tooth ache* is undoubtedly this tincture, prepared solely by Mr. J. Emanuel, No. 345, Castlereagh-street North. It is sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. per bottle; large size bottles for families residing in the interior five shillings per bottle. It is only necessary to apply one drop of this tincture on a small piece of prepared wool, into the cavity of the affected tooth, and the pain will be instantly removed. Mr. E.'s cement for stopping decayed teeth, the properties of which are only known to himself: it prevents pain if stopped in time, and answers when any other kind of stopping has failed, such as gold leaf, &c.; children's teeth particularly attended to, and malformation of the mouth prevented. Soothing syrup for infants teething: one or two drops rubbed well on the gums with the finger, will relieve the irritation consequently arising from first dentition: sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Mr. Emanuel's diploma, received from the Medical Board of the Hague, in the year 1836, authorising him to practise as Surgeon Dentist, also his specimens of artificial mineral teeth, mounted in *pure gold*, can be seen daily. All consultations free of charge. *French tooth brushes* of a very superior description.

At home from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

☞ Observe the address—No. 345, Castlereagh-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street, Sydney. 9763

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. T. S. HALL, Surgeon Dentist, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Sydney that he may be consulted daily at his apartments, 93, King-street. Mr. H. requests the particular attention of those interested, to his method of fixing artificial teeth by capillary attraction, without ligatures of any description, or pain or inconvenience to the patient, perfectly restoring the articulation and natural appearance, and answering the purpose of mastication. Mr. H., from his experience of thirteen years in this colony, feels perfectly safe in guaranteeing all work performed at his establishment, and if required can give references to parties who have consulted him for many years. Having a large assortment of mineral teeth of every description, and the best mechanical assistance, enables Mr. H. to execute orders at a reasonable rate, and at the shortest notice, and the teeth being of an incorruptible nature, and mounted on the finest gold, will remain in the same state for many years as when fitted in, and never contract any offensive smell, or change colour.

N. B.—93, King-street, opposite Mr. Woolley's gateway. 3254

PORT PHILLIP AGENCY.—The undersigned intending in future to devote their time and energy to Ship and Commission Agency, at the solicitations of many of their friends, would intimate to the Inhabitants of the colony generally, that their services in the above capacity are now available, and that if unremitting attention to their interests, combined with prompt and regular remittances for business effected through them, will secure their esteem and support, they feel fully assured of their continued and extended favours.

H. W. MORTIMER AND SON.

Melbourne, September 1. 4866

CIRCULAR.

LANCELOT E. THRELKELD, JUN., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues the Coal Business at the Old Established Ebenezer Coal Wharf, Sussex-street, between Market and Druitt streets, where every attention will be paid to the orders with which he may be favoured, whether by post or otherwise, at the fair market price, for cash on delivery. Vessels, mills, and other establishments, requiring a regular supply, will meet with every attention.

Sussex street, February 1. 2102

MR. KIRCHNER being about to proceed to Europe in the Hamlet, begs to inform those gentlemen who have not yet concluded their arrangements with him for the importation of German *Vignerons* and Shepherds, that Mr. Robert Waterston, of No. 350, Macquarie-street, is empowered to execute in his behalf, agreements for the engaging and sending out of such people as may be required, and will forward the documents and any accompanying instructions to Germany, where they will be promptly attended to

Mr. Kirchner has also further to intimate that any additional orders for Saxony Rams transmitted to him through the same channel, will meet with due attention.

Sydney, February 8. 2611

STOCKTON CLOTHS.

TWEEDS, BUCKSKINS, DOESKINS, &C.

MESSRS. FISHER AND DONALDSON beg to impress upon both wholesale and retail purchasers of their Cloths, the great advantages secured them by the arrangements effected at the

ESTABLISHMENT, IN KING-STREET,

where transactions take place immediately with the manufacturers themselves, giving the purchaser the benefit of what otherwise would be thrown into pockets of agents and their deputies. 2783

ARTISTS'S REPOSITORY.

THE undersigned have just received from the celebrated house of ACKERMAN AND CO., a large and well selected stock of all materials requisite for the use of artists, comprising—

Drawing and crayon papers
Perforated boards, white and coloured
White and coloured tissue papers
Drawing boards, of all sizes
Solid sketch books
SKETCHING FRAMES
Marking ink, *without preparation*
Oil colours, of all descriptions, in tubes
Prepared mill boards, of *all sizes*
——— canvas, ditto
Sable and camel-hair pencils
Drawing pencils, all degrees of hardness
Ivories of all sizes
Miniature frames
——— cases, in morocco
French tracing papers
Illuminated music paper
Jenny Lind note paper
Improved chess boards and men, *made expressly to use at sea*
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Mourning, wedding, and fancy paper, newest style
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Knitting and crotchet books, in great variety
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⁂ Subscribers to the above publication are respectfully informed that they can obtain their copies by forwarding directions to the publisher for transmission, enclosing an order for the amount.

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IN THE PRESS,

And will speedily be published, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir C. A. FITZ ROY, Knight, Governor of N. S. W., &c., &c.,

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This work will be published once a fortnight, and will comprise about forty numbers; each number will contain two plates, one presenting a highly finished etching of one of the public edifices, the other showing a front elevation of one of the principal streets, to the extent of about (250) yards—giving an exact representation of each house in the above range, and will be accompanied by letter-press explanatory of the plates, and a history (collected from the most authentic sources) of every institution connected with the buildings represented. The work will be printed on fine demy 4to., and charged to subscribers one shilling, to non-subscribers one and sixpence, each number.

In consequence of the extremely low price at which it is proposed to publish the said work, the author begs to state, that it is in full reliance upon an extensive list of subscribers being obtained, so as to sufficiently encourage his endeavours, that he enters upon his present undertaking, (one of no ordinary expense and exertion), and in soliciting the favour of the public in aid of its advancement, begs to apprise them that no efforts shall be wanting on his part, to render it in every respect worthy of their support.

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IT is now an admitted matter of Fact and not of speculation, that Gravely's Economical Cooking Apparatus exceeds any article for the purpose ever offered to the public in economy of fuel, in convenience for cooking, in cleanliness, in comfort to the cook, in despatch (supposing dinner to be wanted in a hurry), in safety, besides making cooking utensils last much longer than when used over a common fire.

To meet the wishes of all parties A. G. is now manufacturing his apparatus of six different sizes and qualities, suitable for all classes, from the peer to the peasant, suitable alike for the solitary pair, the large hotel or public institution; suitable for the citizen, or the resident in the far off interior,

Being manufactured on the premises, under his immediate superintendence, A. G. warrants the quality and workmanship of his apparatus, and urges the claims of an article purely colonial on those who wish to see the Land of their adoption "Go a-head."

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DEALER in writing desks, workboxes, dressing cases, brushes, combs, China ornaments, fancy baskets, chessmen, beads, composition and all kinds of dolls, cricket batts and balls, &c.

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COMMISSION GOODS, NOW ON SALE AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.

FURNITURE.

SATIN-WOOD state bedstead, very handsome, £9
State bedstead, carved rosewood posts, carved back, handsome cornice, £8 10s.
Plain state bedstead, cornice, &c., £4 10s.
Common four-post bedsteads, French polished, £1 6s.
Iron bedsteads, various prices
Large wardrobe, with chest drawers under, cost £14, for £8 10s.
Good plain chests of drawers, with deep bonnet drawers, £2 12s. 6d. per set
Large English chest ditto (mahogany) made by Tapnell and Holland, London, £8
Very large chest, cost £8 10s., for £5
A new horsehair sofa, warranted, for £8 10s.
D tables, 25s. per set
Cane dining room chairs, warranted, £2 the half dozen
Kitchen chairs, French polished, 4s. 3d. each
Trafalgar chairs, horsehair seats, 17s. 6d. each
Rosewood, damask satin seats, balloon backs, very handsome, 25s. each
Handsome cheffonier, satin front, £5 5s.
Plain good ditto, £3
Book-case, cheffonier bottom, £7
Ditto with escrutoire, £10
Handsome loo tables, £5 and £4
Large set of dining tables, £10
Large chimney glass, new pattern and massive frame, £9 9s.
Smaller ditto, £6 6s. each
Large cheval glasses, £7 and £6 10s.
Toilette glasses, from £3 to 5s. each
Green and gold dinner service, £5 5s. the set
A very handsome Chinese bureau and work table, considered the handsomest one in the colony, £12
Common sofas, 10s. 6d. each
Stretchers, heavy canvas, 7s. each
Easy spring-bottom chairs, £4
Hearth rugs, from 8s. 6d. upwards
Handsome work table with desk, £2 2s.
A PIANOFORTE, a good instrument for £24

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

China matting, 1s. 4d. per yard
China insects, 5s. per case
Chinese paintings on glass, gold frames, 7s. 6d. each
China fans, 5s. per pair
China crimson damask, 7s. 6d. per yard
Chinese tea caddies, with 14 lbs. sample tea, £2.
Handsome Brussels carpeting, 3s. 9d. per yard
China clothes baskets, 10s., 12s. 6d., and 15s. each
Lamps, for halls, 15s.
Brass parlour fenders, 14s. each
Fire irons, 10s. per set
Brass curtain poles, 25s each
Pair of globes, celestial and terrestrial, £5
A ship, full rigged, — feet long, cost £40 for £5 2s. 6d. only
Patent bed table, £2 10s.
Double barrel guns, with case and fittings complete, £7 10s.
One ditto, with case, £5
One ditto, no case, £3
Handsome writing desks, inlaid with brass, £1 10s.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

From the celebrated house of Messrs. Winsor and Newton, Artist Colour Manufacturers to the Queen, and H. R. H. Prince Albert.
Solid sketch books of extra thick paper, quarto, octavo
Boxes of the moist water colours, recommended and used by J. M. W. Turner, Dewint, Harding, Cox, Stanfield, Maclise, Uwins, Haigh, Warren, and others
Boxes of H. Bright's landscape crayons
Japan boxes of oil colours, patent tubes, brushes, boards, &c., complete, £3
The new invented India-rubber canvas, superior texture for painting on, and recommended by the Royal Academicians, 3s. per yard
Pure artists' mastic varnish
Ditto copal
Pure Cumberland lead pencils, recommended and approved of by J. D. Harding.

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Several oil paintings, worthy of notice
Eight splendid engravings, in rosewood frames, £3 10s. each
One hundred common engravings, with gold moulding frames, very cheap

ALSO,

A set of plaster casts, about 1000 gems, from the antique, medallions, &c.
One pair of silver candlesticks, very chaste, £10
Twelve large and ten small silver forks, Queen's pattern, 5s. 6d. per ounce
One pair of plated side dishes, £2 5s. per pair
Eight-hole cruet stand, new, with silver mountings and edgings, £3
Rich cut glass decanters, 12s. 6d. per pair
Violins, 10s each
Elegant large German chimney ornaments, the handsomest ever imported, £4 per pair
Chinese and Papier Mâché tea trays
Summer mosella quilts, 10s. each
Blue, red, and white fancy quilts, 7s. 6d. each
Figured muslin for windows, 8s. 6d. per piece of 12 yards

And the notice of surveyors is called to

A very superior theodolite, cost £30 in London, for £10 only.
One Ditto for £5
One ditto, for £2 10s.
And a variety of other instruments in that line.

MISCELLANIES.

Dinner and soup plates, willow pattern, 4s. per dozen
Very large breakfast cups and saucers, 5s. per dozen
Dishes, chambers, jugs, and basins, at very low prices
Half pint cut tumblers, 8s. per dozen
Lamp shades, 6s. 6d. each
Bust of Shakespeare and the Queen, 20s. each
China seat for verandahs, 10s. each
Satin stripe damask, for covering sofas, or for curtains, 2s. per yard
Tea urns, copper coal scuttles, &c.
One good office stove with piping, £2 10s.
Good register stoves, £2 10s.
Window glass, 25s. per 100 feet box
A few of Christie's beaver hats, 12s. each
Common beaver hats, 7s 6d. each
Playing cards, 8s. per dozen.

ALSO,

A great variety of new and second-hand carts
One superior gig

Also, a great variety of goods, that if enumerated in an advertisement, would fill the *Morning Herald*.

The Labour Bazaar has no show outside, but inside comprising a suite of show rooms surpassing anything like it in the colony—the furniture room being nearly 200 feet long.

Gentlemen sending goods to this establishment for sale are requested to send the lowest price at once, and in the event of the goods not being sold, no charge *of any kind* will be made; and should any damage to articles take place, the proprietor will hold himself responsible for the same.

One department of this establishment is fitted up as an Auction Mart, where daily sales are held—not at 1 per cent. and then charges for labour, advertising, storing, &c., but at a fair commission, according to the extent of the sales effected.

W. G. MOORE,
Auctioneer, Appraiser, and Commission Agent.

Gentlemen wishing to have their goods sold privately, will find W. G. M. ready to make a fair cash offer for same. 2029

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

February 18.—Diana, brig, 103 tons, Captain Ball, from Port Phillip the 14th instant.

DEPARTURES.

February 18.—Kelso, ship, 567 tons, Captain Roxburgh, for Port Nicholson *via* Twofold Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. C. Sidey, Mr. Morvey, and eight stockmen.

February 18.—Ganges, barque, 348 tons, Captain Mitchell, for Auckland *via* Newcastle.

February 18.—Eliza, barque, 245 tons, Captain Valrent, for Balli, in ballast.

February 18.—Governor Phillip, Government brig, 188 tons, Captain Handley, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Dr. Hampden, Mrs. Hampden, and son.

CLEARANCES.

February 18.—Calypso, brig, 105 tons, Captain Lown, for Port Nicholson. Passengers—Mr. S. Robinson, and Mr. Hugh M'Gunty.

February 18.—Wigrams, ship, 286 tons, Captain Parfett, for Auckland *via* Newcastle. Passengers—Mrs. Parfett and servant.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Lord Auckland, for London.

To-morrow.—Calypso, for Port Nicholson; Wigrams, for Auckland, *via* Newcastle.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 18.—Tamar, steamer, 130, Allen, from Morpeth, with 86 bales wool, 650 bushels grain, 45 trusses hay, 30 pigs, 14 calves, 25 lambs; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 89 bales wool, 738 bushels grain, 47 trusses hay, 110 hides, 47 pigs; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 150 bags wheat, 123 kegs butter, 40 trusses hay, 14 pigs, 6 calves; Mermaid, 10, Baxter, from Shell Harbour, with 6 tons potatoes, 200 bushels wheat, 10 kegs butter; Lady of the Lake, 22, Jones, from Wollongong, with 140 bags grain, 10 kegs butter, 1 ton potatoes; Highland Lass, 18, Lesslie, from Jervis Bay, with 32 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 18.—Tamar, steamer, 130, Allen for Morpeth, with sundries; Highland Lass, 18, Lesslie, for Wollongong, with sundries; Lady of the Lake, 22, Jones, for Bateman's Bay, with sundries; Mermaid, 10, Baxter, for Shell Harbour, in ballast; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

February 18.—Diana, brig, 103 tons, Captain Ball, from Port Phillip: 600 bushels wheat, R. Campbell, tertius; 80 trusses hay, Boyd and Co.; 1 ton onions, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follow:—

For Port Nicholson.—By the Calypso, this evening, at six.

For Auckland.—By the Wigrams, this this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Louisa and Thomas Lowry, on Tuesday evening, at six: and by the St. George, and King William, on Thursday next, at noon.

For Port Phillip, Portland Bay, and Adelaide.—By the steamer Juno, on Monday at 3 P.M.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR LONDON.
Saturday, February 19.

Thomas Lowry, ship, 409 tons, Graham; 1690 bales wool, 60 casks tallow, 31 hides, 3000 horns, 2000 treenails, 1000 spokes, and 46 tons copper ore, on board. Full ship.

St. George, ship, 605 tons, Jones; 81 casks tallow, 1960 bales wool, 32 tons lead ore, 8000 horns, 500 shank-bones, 2000 spokes, 30 bales leather, and 5 casks head-matter, on board. Full ship.

Walmer Castle, ship, 656 tons, Thorne; 2273 bales wool, and 5000 spokes, on board.

Louisa, barque, 370 tons, Wycherley; 91 casks tallow, 196 casks oil, 1192 bales wool, 1500 hides, 2140 treenails, and 4200 spokes, on board. Full ship.

Hudson, ship, 512 tons, Pines; 110 tons copper ore, 72 casks tallow, 1405 bales wool, 500 horns, 61 casks black oil, 4500 treenails, and 140 bags bones, on board.

Bermondsey, barque, 507 tons, Banes; 109 tons copper ore, 91 tuns sperm oil, 5 tons tallow, 5000 spokes, 705 bales wool, on board.

King William, barque, 463 tons, Underwood; 181 casks black oil, 132 casks cocoanut oil, 45 casks tallow, 40 tons bones, 1171 bales wool, 5 tons hoofs, and 8220 treenails, on board. Full ship.

Waverley, barque, 436 tons, Morgan; 850 bales wool, and 10,000 treenails, on board.

Midlothian, barque, 414 tons, Fyall; 200 bales wool, and 630 spokes, on board.

Lightning, brig, 182 tons, Mellish; 140 tuns sperm oil, on board.

Cadet, barque, 376 tons, Forsayth; 1000 bales wool, 3500 horns, 3000 hoofs, and 4000 treenails, on board.

Brougham, barque, 238 tons, Bunker; 93½ tuns sperm oil, 3400 treenails, and 21 bundles whalebone, on board.

Niagara, barque, 336 tons, Symonds; 400 bales wool, 130 tons copper ore, and 400 hides, on board.

Duke of Richmond, barque, 470 tons, Barclay; 647 bales wool, 108 casks tallow, 1500 hides, and 6000 horns, on board.

Emu, barque, 381 tons, Smith; 20 tuns oil, and 6 tons copper ore, on board.

St. Vincent, ship, 629 tons, Young; not commenced loading.

Vessels for London.—The Lord Auckland is expected to sail early this morning. The Louisa, Thomas Lowry, St. George, and King William are all full ships—the two former will sail on Wednesday morning, and the latter two on Thursday next. The Hudson is expected to be a full ship on Saturday next, and having been appointed the Post Office Packet for March, will sail the following week. The Walmer Castle will be a full ship on the 3rd of March, and the Bermondsey about the same time.

The Diana.—This smart brig has made an excellent trip to and from Port Phillip, having been absent from Sydney only eighteen days. The brig Christina, hence the 3rd instant, arrived at Port Phillip on the 10th instant, and was to sail again for Sydney on Wednesday last. H. M. S. Rattlesnake, hence, arrived at Port Phillip on the 11th instant, and the Bramble was entering the Heads as the Diana sailed on Monday morning. The steamer Shamrock sailed for Launceston on the 10th instant.

The barque Bussorah Merchant, Beal, hence the 5th August, with horses, arrived at Calcutta on the 17th October. The barque Pireene, 325 tons, Wood, was to sail from Calcutta, for Hobart Town and Sydney, about the 15th November.

The brig City of Sydney, hence, arrived at Newcastle on Wednesday evening, and would take in her coals for Launceston this day. About sixteen coasters, with coals and grain, sailed from Newcastle yesterday, for Sydney.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

February.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
19	SATURDAY	5 29	6 31	8 38	8 56
20	SUNDAY	5 30	6 30	9 15	9 32

Moon, full, 1 m. past 2, P.M., February 19.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, February 19,

Will be produced, Shakspeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO. Othello, Mr. Nesbitt; Iago, Mr. Griffiths; Cassio, Mr. Spencer; Desdemona, Mrs. Guerin; Emilia, Mrs. Gibbs. Pas de Deux, by Madame Torning and Signor Carandini. Comic Song, by Mr. Rogers. Pas de Deux, by the Misses E. and F. Griffiths. A Comic Dance, by Mr. Torning. To conclude with the petite Comedy, called IS SHE A WOMAN? Sir George Seymour, Mr. Rogers; Captain Charles Cleveland, Mr. Spencer; Hon. Hector Butler, Mr. F. Howson; Lady Caroline Butler, Mrs. Guerin.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE DURHAM ELECTION.

From an Extra published by the *Maitland Mercury*, we learn that the nomination for the Durham Election took place on Wednesday, when the chair was taken by Major Johnstone, the returning officer. Mr. Donaldson was proposed by Mr. Wentworth, and seconded by Mr. Charles Boydell; and Mr. Park was proposed by Mr. A. Lang, and seconded by Mr. F. B. Gibbes. The following are a few extracts from Mr. Donaldson's speech. (The report is said by the reporter to be a very meagre one, as the meeting was held in the open air, and there was no accommodation for reporters.)

He had been twelve years in the colony, and during ten of them a magistrate; if he remained twelve more, he trusted he should for ten of them be a member of Council. He had always taken great interest in public matters, and he could hardly have failed to acquire sufficient colonial experience to act rightly for them. He fully hoped when he returned at the end of four months to be again honoured with their suffrages. In his address he had informed them generally what his opinions were. He was a member of the Church of England, but he had been bred up to regard it as the right of every man to hold what religious opinions he preferred. He had been born a member of a nation which cherished freedom of thought and speech as its dearest right, and he hoped to live and die an advocate of freedom of conscience. He considered it the duty of the Legislature to forward the cause of religion, by aiding to build churches, by providing pastors, and in other ways; and he would, if returned, do his utmost towards granting such assistance to all forms of religion as the wants of the colony required, whether for Episcopalians, for Roman Catholics, for Presbyterians, for Wesleyans, or for others. He believed Sir Richard Bourke's Act to be a very good one, and he was prepared to maintain it. Another important subject was education. He was anxious to see education extended to all the people. He was not prejudiced in favour of any particular system, although he thought the Irish, or national system, was the best that had yet been devised. But neither this nor any other system should be forced on the community contrary to public opinion, which was their only safe guide. Whatever system, however, was eventually adopted, the Legislature ought always to regard it as one of the first duties of a government that the whole people should be educated.

* * * * *

In regard to the general government of the colony, he had always been opposed to the system by which, while nominally controlled by Parliament, they were in point of fact subject to the will of parties who happened at the time to be in power in the colonial office. Such a government could not be looked on as other than an absolute government. * * * * * He was anxious to see due economy introduced into the distribution of public money, but he was not an advocate for a parsimonious or niggardly expenditure. He would be liberal with the public money for public purposes, but not lavish. In many respects a parsimonious expenditure would be productive of more mischief than the saving would be worth. If things were to be done at all he would rather pay for their being well done. In regard to public works and roads in particular he would apply this rule. And here he must remark that, judging from his own observation, the county of Durham had not been fairly treated, had not received its due share of public expenditure. (Cheers.) The very road he had travelled by to come to the nomination was a proof of it, for it was a matter of considerable difficulty to travel on it in a gig. If they returned him he would pledge himself to do his best to get a grant of money towards putting a bridge over Tocal Creek.

Mr. Park spoke at some length on the importance of having a resident of the district to represent them in preference to a Sydney merchant.

His opinions were liberal. Education and immigration were the two chief subjects occupying the public mind. In regard to the first, he regarded it as the undoubted duty of government to give gratuitously the best education to the people that could be given. It was a matter of regret that many parents were unable, from want of means, to educate their children, and unless the state did so, they would of necessity grow up as ignorant as heathens. How could they think calmly of the elective franchise being entrusted to an uneducated people. He would have them all well educated; and if it were necessary, he would take off a little from some of the high salaries, and appropriate the money for the education of the poor (cheers). In regard to the kind of schools he would establish, he regarded the national system as the only mode that could be made effectual; schools in which all could be mixed together, without distinction of sect or creed.

* * * * *

He would now turn to immigration, without which the colony must go to ruin. It was indeed vitally important. But they could not obtain a regular supply of immigrants for want of a land fund, and there was no chance of there being any land fund while the absurd high price of land continued. The Legislative Council should use their utmost endeavours to get it altered, and they ought all to remonstrate and petition against it. Land might be got in the United States for a dollar an acre, and what man could be expected to come so much further, to a colony where land was four or five times the price?

Mr. Warren spoke at some length in support of Mr. Donaldson, but he thought he had not been sufficiently explicit on the land question. Mr. W. then referred to the schedules, and said—

In regard to monetary matters, he thought there ought to have been an interference before this on the part of the Council and Government, with the banks and other monetary institutions. On this subject, a despatch of Earl Grey's to New Zealand, respecting the establishment of a new bank, contained a great deal of sound reasoning. The legislature ought to interfere to arrange the monetary affairs of the colony. The paper system of New South Wales was as rotten as it could possibly be. On that subject, therefore, he should require a pledge from the candidates, and he trusted he spoke the sentiments of the electors. The immense sum owing to this colony by Great Britain was another question. It had been shown by Mr. Robinson and others, that more than £1,000,000 had been disbursed by the colony on account of convict expenditure. This sum had been repeatedly demanded from the Home Government, but they refused to repay it (shame). But should the Council be content with remonstrating against this injustice? Ought it not to send a deputation home to protest against it at the bar of the House of Commons? Suppose Mr. Wentworth, and one or two others like him, to go home, the recital they would give of the wrongs of the colonists would rouse the nation up in arms.

Both the candidates expressed views in consonance with those of Mr. Warren.

Mr. Carmichael said that the opinion of the candidates as to religious establishments had not been expressed. He did not say that the Queen had not power to issue letters patent appointing bishops, but he believed she had not; and as a Scotchman and a Presbyterian, he protested against and abhorred the whole system. The next step would be to have the bishops in the upper house. Probably the question would come before them, on a question to have prayers at the opening of the Legislative Council, and then the enquiry will be which shall be recognised as the state church? and the only way to get rid of the difficulty was to do away with the practice. He also spoke in favour of the Stanley system of education.

Mr. Donaldson thought that the first question could not be dealt with by the Council, while the schedule of £30,000 for religious worship was reserved; and with regard to education, he would give every possible amount of instruction to the people; but he would in no way control or interfere with their religious opinions.

Mr. Park thought all should be paid alike and treated alike. The appointment of bishops was contrary to the Act of Union between England and Scotland, but he doubted whether that Act had any validity in this colony. If they got an upper house, however, he believed it would be filled with bishops.

The question was then put, and the numbers were nearly equal, when the Returning Officer declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Donaldson.

A poll was then demanded, and was fixed for this day (Saturday), to commence at 9 o'clock and close at 4.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.
(From the Maitland Mercury.)

MAITLAND CIRCUIT COURT.
February 12.

This Court was duly opened on Saturday morning, before His Honor Chief Justice Sir Alfred Stephen. Her Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality was read by G. P. F. Gregory, Esq., Clerk of Arraigns.

The Solicitor-General conducted the prosecution on behalf the Crown.

HORSE-STEALING.

Thomas Cagney was indicted for stealing one filly, the property of John Lumley, at Doughboy Hollow, on 1st December, 1846.

Mr. Purefoy appeared for the defence; attorney, Mr. Davies.

The Solicitor-General stated the circumstances of the case to the jury, and called

John Lumley, who deposed that he had a mare and foal running at Doughboy Hollow, in the beginning of 1846, and had branded the foal L with 4 over on the near shoulder when she was about three months old. In August, 1846, witness got in the mare, but the foal could not be found, and witness did not see her again till the 19th October, 1847, when in consequence of information, witness went to the prisoner's place with two constables, and found the filly in his yard. Her brands were then defaced, the L being turned into 1, the 4 completely blotched, and an illegible figure or letter branded underneath the 4. Witness knew the filly well before she was lost, and was sure it was the same. She was a bay, with black points, and a white stripe down the left side of the nose. Prisoner said she had been left with him by a man who was engaged driving cattle up and down the country, with directions to have her put to a horse.

By Mr. Purefoy: Witness could not say whether prisoner knew his brand; prisoner lived ten or eleven miles from witness's house, and perhaps two from the nearest part of Doughboy Hollow run; the defacement of the brands did not look fresh, but as if done three or four months before; it was impossible to clearly distinguish what brands had been on the filly; witness could not recognise the L with 4 over at all; witness had sold the filly since.

Terence M'Guire deposed that he was a constable in the Singleton police, and accompanied Mr. Lumley and constable Golding to prisoner's place. Witness had known Mr. Lumley's mare and foal, and had noticed a similar remarkable white mark on face appearing on both; witness recognised the filly by this mark as soon as he saw her in prisoner's yard; he would not swear to her, but he believed her to be the same; the brands were so defaced that witness could not say what they were, although he believed they had been L with 4 over, which was Mr. Lumley's brand. Prisoner said she had been left with him by a man named Ben Colman, who was going up the country; prisoner mentioned the name of the man as witness was going with him to Mr. King's.

By Mr. Purefoy: Prisoner said that the man was to pay him £1 for feed, and to pay for the horse; witness had often seen the foal running with the mare before she was lost.

William Evans deposed that he owned an entire horse, which travelled about the district. Early in September he called at prisoner's place, and saw two fillies, one of which was branded L with 4 under, clearly. He knew her well, as for some months she was running with his horses. In October, witness called again, and to his surprise found that the filly's brands had been defaced, so that they could scarcely be distinguished. This filly, with the defaced brands, witness saw afterwards at the police office.

By Mr. Purefoy:—Witness first called there early in September. [The witness's evidence, as given in the police-office, was put in and read, wherein he had stated that he first called there on the 20th September,] It might be about the 20th. Nearly three weeks had elapsed when witness called there again, on the 2nd October,; the defacement was not then perfectly healed up. Witness resided five miles from Mr. Lumley's, and on his return from Sydney he informed him of what he had seen.

Mr. Purefoy called on his Honor to direct the jury to acquit the prisoner, on the ground that his statement, as to how he obtained possession of the filly, had not been proved to be incorrect; and it had been held that where that was the case, and the statement itself was consistent with his innocence, the prisoner must be acquitted.

The Solicitor-General opposed the application, contending that the consequences of such a rule would be fatal in almost every case of this character, as a man would only have to tell some tale which could not be contradicted, perhaps by naming a person not in existence, and he could not be convicted.

Mr. Purefoy replied.

His Honor ruled that it lay with the prisoner to show that the person he named was in existence, and where he could be found, before the Crown could be called on to produce him. In this case there were also other circumstances that rendered it necessary to send the case to the jury.

Mr. Purefoy addressed the jury for the defence. They must first be satisfied as to the identity of the animal, and then as to the prisoner having stolen it, before they could find him guilty. The identity had been by no means established by the evidence, and there was none offered of the taking, of which possession alone was no proof. Nothing had been adduced to disprove the prisoner's statement at the time, for Evans's evidence was altogether incredible.

The Solicitor-General replied.

His Honor, in charging the Jury, said the identity must be established, and they must also be satisfied that the prisoner stole the animal, before they could return a verdict of guilty, as he was charged with stealing, and not with receiving; but then the law held that possession of stolen property for a considerable time, unless the possessor could show from whom he obtained it, was in itself proof of the stealing.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence; but was afterwards brought up, and sentenced to five years' labour on the roads.

MURDER.

James Rawlings was indicted for murdering Edward Frost, at Wollombi, on the 5th October, 1847, by striking him with a spade on the right side of the head.

The prisoner was undefended.

The Solicitor-General, in stating the case to the Jury, said he had some doubt whether the evidence would not induce the jury, if they believed that the blow was inflicted by the prisoner without the intention of injuring life, to return a verdict of manslaughter instead of murder.

Maryann Rachel Shaw deposed that she was about fifteen years of age, and lived in the house of the deceased Frost as a domestic servant; prisoner was also in his employ as a labourer. On the evening of the 5th October Mrs. Frost had been drinking, and her husband at supper time charged her with it; the prisoner was present, and also witness and Isaac Lancaster. Mrs. Frost denied the charge, and her husband repeated it; after some wrangling they went into the bed-room adjoining, and witness heard a blow given, as if Frost had struck his wife on the back with a whip. Prisoner went into the bed-room, and got Frost out, and put him into the kitchen, and he then shut the door of the bed-room in which Mrs. Frost remained alone. In a short time, however, Mrs. Frost came out, and went into the kitchen, and commenced abusing her husband for making such a charge against her. They commenced wrangling again, and Frost took up a shoemaker's leather strap, and beat her with it. At this time prisoner was outside, but in a minute or two he came in, and entering the kitchen, he picked up a broom, but put it down again; and then picked up a spade, with which he struck Mr. Frost a back-handed blow on the temple. At that moment Mrs. Frost was striving to get away from her husband's grasp, and freeing herself by a push Frost fell, and never spoke afterwards, dying in a few minutes. The witness thought he fell from the effects of the blow from the prisoner, aided by the push from his wife, which was given at the same instant. Mrs. Frost ran out directly her husband fell.

To questions from the Court and the Jury this witness replied that she knew of no quarrel between Frost and the prisoner; prisoner was rather intimate with Mrs. Frost.

Richard Boyle deposed that he had gone into Frost's kitchen to light his pipe, and while there Mr. and Mrs. Frost began to have words about something, and Frost beat her with a strap; prisoner came in and said, "come, come, I'll have no more of this," and catching up a spade he struck Frost a backhanded blow on the head. Frost fell instantly, and witness threw water on his face; but after giving two heavy sighs he died. At the moment the blow was struck Mrs. Frost was trying to get out of doors, and the moment her husband's grasp relaxed she did run out.

Isaac Lancaster corroborated the previous evidence, having seen the prisoner first pick up a broom and then a spade; but he had not heard any words spoken by prisoner.

To questions from the Court and Jury, Lancaster replied that he had been employed by Frost for eighteen months, and had never seen anything improper between Mrs. Frost and prisoner, nor had any quarrel occurred between prisoner and Frost.

The prisoner called no witnesses, and said nothing in defence; but in cross-examining Boyle and Lancaster he endeavoured to show that Frost knocked him down first, but both denied it.

His Honor, in charging the jury, went carefully through the evidence, telling the jury that the first question for their consideration was whether Frost had died from the blow struck by the prisoner. If they were satisfied of this there remained three questions for their decision: First, whether the prisoner only intended to part husband and wife, and save the latter from further violence, without intending to injure Frost; secondly, whether the prisoner intended to part them, and to inflict some injury on Frost, without intending to kill him; and, thirdly, whether he intended to kill Frost. If they thought the blow was not the cause of death, they would of course acquit the prisoner; if they thought the prisoner intended no injury to Frost, it appeared to him they must also acquit him; but if they thought he intended to kill Frost, or even injure him, as the blow was struck with such a dangerous weapon, and that weapon not the first he had picked up, they must return a verdict of guilty of murder. Their verdict must be one of guilty or not guilty of murder.

The jury retired for twenty minutes, and then returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged, after having been admonished by his Honor.

BURGLARY.

Thomas Lawton was indicted for burglariously entering the house of George Ribey, at Raymond Terrace, on the night of the 31st December, 1847, and stealing therefrom twenty yards of calico, a shawl, and twenty yards of ribbon, the property of George Ribey.

The Solicitor-General stated the case to the Jury.

It appeared that on the morning of the 31st December, Mr. Ribey left the house for about an hour. He left at ten o'clock, having fastened up the store, and in going to a friend's house, a short distance off, he passed the prisoner and two other men. When Mr. Ribey returned, he found that his store had been entered, by a pane of glass having been broken, the sash lifted, and the door unlocked. A considerable quantity of goods had been stolen. He informed the police, and from certain information Constable Jones got a search warrant, and searched prisoner's hut, about two miles from Raymond Terrace, the same night, but found *nothing*. The information, however, led Jones to suspect that the goods were being taken away on a dray, driven by a man named Edward Dark. He followed the dray and overtook it, camped about seventeen miles from Raymond Terrace, on the 3rd January. Dark remarked as soon as Jones rode up that he expected him, and being asked why, said he had found a bag with goods in the bush, at Anderson's Creek, which he believed contained some of the goods stolen from Mr. Ribey, and that he intended returning to Raymond Terrace with it, to give it up to the police. Jones remarked that it was a strange way to carry onwards what he believed to be stolen property; and on Mr. Ribey coming up, and identifying three of the articles in the bag, Jones took Dark into custody. Jones on the same night apprehended Lawton, and Dark afterwards stated that Lawton had on the 2nd January borrowed the bag from him, when about three miles from Raymond Terrace, to put his things in it, which he asked Dark to take on to Stroud for him, where he said he would join him next day; that he lent Lawton the bag, and that Lawton in a short time brought it back, tied up, but apparently full; that it was placed on the dray, and became afterwards untied, when Dark saw a quantity of things in it, which answered the description of those stolen from Mr. Ribey; and that he intended returning from his then camping place to see Lawton about it. Being released and sworn as a witness against Lawton, Dark deposed to this effect—in Raymond Terrace Police Office, and now in the Circuit Court. His evidence was corroborated throughout by that of William Jackson, his mate on the journey. Both men were cross-examined at some length by the Court, and it appeared that they did not reach Raymond Terrace till the afternoon of the 1st January, and were encamped twelve miles off on the night previous, when Dark was in Jackson's sight from eight till ten o'clock, when he went to sleep.

His Honor having charged the Jury, they retired for ten minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned till ten o'clock on Monday morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETING TO-DAY.

Patrick O'Brien Murphy, a special meeting, at eleven o'clock.

MEETINGS FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of Samuel Lees, a single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of W. Pitt Burne, an adjourned single meeting, at noon.

THE BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.

The following address was presented to his Lordship by a deputation of the inhabitants of East Maitland and Morpeth, a few days since, at the parsonage of the latter place. The Rev. Mr. Rusden read the

ADDRESS.

To the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Rev. William Tyrrell, D.D., &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the undersigned, the ministers, trustees, and churchwardens, parishioners, and inhabitants, in and about Morpeth and East Maitland, beg to offer our congratulations to your Lordship upon your safe arrival in the colony, and our wishes and prayers that the charity and zeal which suggested and smoothed the way to your appointment and institution may be rewarded a hundred fold by the benefits we hope it will produce

May the blessing of Heaven accompany your going out and coming in, and unite us here in the same faith, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life, and finally make us one flock under one Shepherd and Saviour in heaven.

His Lordship had not prepared a written reply, but answered at some length, the following being an abstract of his

REPLY.

His Lordship thanked the deputation and the subscribers for their kindness and for their prayers, which he made no doubt would prove of great advantage to him in his labours. He had come a distance of 16,000 miles; it was no ordinary trial to leave kind friends and connections; and especially so as he had been led to apprehend many difficulties and impediments in the way of his exertions; but hitherto he had met with nothing but kindness and respect. In fact, his voyage had been most remarkably favorable, beyond all former experience of the captain and officers of the vessel; so much so that they had morning and evening service without a single day's interruption during the whole of the voyage, and he gladly drew from this circumstance a happy omen of his future success. He hoped that his coming amongst them would be for their temporal as well as their spiritual good; and he should always be most happy to unite with them for these important views and purposes: he looked to them for their zealous co operation, and made no doubt that as he became better known to them, and they to him, the same spirit would actuate them all, and by the blessing of God would produce the most beneficial effects, and redound to his glory.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

Wheat.—We have received a fair supply during the week, and the quality continues excellent. The millers are giving from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel. We are without any sales of Van Diemen's Land Wheat to report.

Flour.—The usual business continues to be done for immediate consumption, and the price of the best quality remains firm at £11 cash per ton of 2000 lbs.

Bran is 1s. per bushel of 20 lb.

Bread.—The 2 lb. loaf is sold generally at 3d.

Biscuit.—No. 1 (cabin), 18s., and No. 2 (ship), 14s. per cwt.

Potatoes are from £6 to £7 per ton, according to the quality of the article and the extent of the transaction.

Dairy Produce.—The supply brought to the market during the week has been—of butter about 35 cwt., of cheese about two tons, and of bacon 33 cwt. The dealers gave for bacon 4d. to 4½d., for cheese 3½d. to 4d., and for butter 8d. to 1s. per lb.

Poultry.—Nine loads paid the dues of the market. Fowls realized 1s. 6d., ducks 2s. 6d. to 3s., geese 4s. 6d., and turkeys 5s. 6d. the couple.

Eggs are from 8d. to 9d. per dozen.

Fruit.—The supply has fallen far short of the quantity brought to market the two or three weeks previously. The wholesale prices have been—for rock melons 2s. 6d. to 5s., water melons 1s. to 4s., bananas 1s. 3d., pears 2d. to 6d., apples 2d. to 8d., and lemons 3d., per dozen; grapes 1d. to 3d. per lb.; and peaches 6d. to 1s. per basket. Two waggon loads of apples, estimated to contain each 1½ ton, arrived from Sutton Forest; one load was sold for £10, but for the other no bid had been made.

Vegetables.—The supply of the week has been of an average description, both as to quantity and quality, and the prices remain as last quoted.

Forage.—Hay 6s. to 8s., and straw 2s. 6d. to 3s., per cwt. by the load; grass 8d. to 1s. per dozen by the load; and green bedding 3s. 6d. to 4s. per load.

Melbourne Grain Market, February 8.—Flour: Fine (at the Mills) £12 per ton; Seconds, £11.—Wheat: From 4s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. per bushel.—Oats: 3s. to 3s. 6d.—English Barley: 4s. 6d.; Cape ditto, 2s. 6d. Wheat at present has a downward tendency, and may be expected to fall still lower.

Melbourne Stock Market.—The following sales have been effected this week by Messrs. Bear and Son:—Fat Cattle: One hundred and sixteen head, one lot inferior, sold for melting, at 35s., and a few to the trade at from 40s. to 45s. per head; fat calves sold from 1s. to 14s. —Store Cattle: One hundred head of mixed cattle sold at 18s; a few cows and calves at from 35s. to 40s.—Working Bullocks: One pair sold at £1.—Sheep: Five hundred fat wethers at 5s. 6d. or about 1d. per lb.—Horses: About eighty head were sold on Wednesday and Thursday last: the unbroken stock, consisting of colts and fillies, from eighteen months to four years old, in good condition, averaged nine guineas per head; useful hacks, from thirteen to sixteen guineas; draught horses, from fifteen to seventeen guineas per head; and rough hacks from five to eight guineas, per head. There is no improvement in the price of either fat cattle or wethers; both are selling at melting prices, and the market abundantly supplied. Store cattle are almost unsaleable. Horses sell at fair prices.

MULTUM IN PARVO.
(From late Australasian Papers.)

The Bishop of Melbourne brought with him a lady to inspect and supervise the female schools in his diocese, in connexion with the Episcopal Church: at his suggestion a new girls' school-house is to be erected immediately at Geelong.—Information respecting a person named Daniel Wright, who arrived at Port Phillip in the Maitland, in 1846, is required at the Superintendent's Office.—A Mr. Horton, an innkeeper of Brighton, Port Phillip district, is supposed to have fled from his creditors.—A Mr. Crossly, of Richmond, P.P., had been bitten by a dog, and his life was considered in imminent danger.—Two new cricket clubs have been formed at Melbourne, one is called the "Albion," and the other the "Victoria."—The fittings, &c., of St. James's, Melbourne, are being rapidly proceeded with, and it is calculated that within three weeks the church will be completely finished in the inside to allow of the congregation attending Divine worship in it. The pulpits, pews, gallery, communion rails, &c., are really a credit to the parties concerned, and an ornament to the building.—Collections are being made from house to house, in Melbourne, for the benefit of the Hospital.—A public meeting was held at the Royal Hotel, to consider the best means of preventing the spread of catarrh in sheep; a committee was appointed to make such arrangements as may appear to them best fitted to stay its progress.—5000 bales of wool will be shipped this season at Portland.—Robert Pearson, a shepherd in the employ of Messrs. William and James Robertson, of the New Country, was drowned about a fortnight since in the act of bathing in a lagoon on the station.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Cheese, Vinegar; at 12 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Hides; at half-past 12 o'clock, a Water Cart.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Horses, Tandem, Gig, Drays, Mess Beef, Table Sugar, and Sundries.

Mr. Stewart.—At his Stables, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gig, and Harness; also the saddle-horse Victory, and the Pony Snob.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—On the premises, No. 318, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Newton's Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, General Stock of Groceries, Household Furniture, and Fixtures.

Licensing Meeting.—Five magistrates attended the special licensing meeting appointed to be held yesterday. There are twenty-four city magistrates, and the Licensing Act requires the presence of a majority of their number. The applicants were of course disappointed.

The Market By-Laws.—Three informations have been filed against parties who have been in the habit of hawking their produce (vegetables and fruit) in the city without having paid the market dues, or obtaining of the lessee the license to do so required by the market regulations. One person complained of was found guilty of the offence on his own confession, and sentenced to pay the penalty of 5s., together with 15s. 6d. costs—or, in default, to be confined in Her Majesty's Gaol for the period of fourteen days. We understand there are several similar informations pending, and in justice to those who do conform to the regulations, those who refuse compliance with or seek to evade them, should be made to pay the penalties imposed. Owing to the non-attendance of other magistrates, Captain Innes, who was subpœnaed to another Court, had to postpone the other two cases until another day.

Nuisances.—The Inspector of Nuisances had another lot of cases for adjudication yesterday. Four builders were fined 10s., and another 25s. for allowing their materials and rubbish to obstruct the carriage ways; one person was fined 5s. for keeping a pig within forty yards of a public street; another 5s. for throwing broken glass into a street; and another £5 for being the employer of a man who cast night-soil from a barrow into a public place within the city. Costs (15s. 6d.) were awarded in each case.

Tenders for Runs Beyond the Settled Districts.—Port Phillip.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, on the nomination of His Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, to appoint the undermentioned officers to form the Board to open the tenders to be made for runs in the district of Port Phillip, under the Government Notice of the 1st January, 1848, namely:—William Lonsdale, Esq., Sub-Treasurer; Robert Hoddle, Esq., Surveyor in charge; Alastair M'Kenzie, Esq., Deputy Sheriff.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

Bathurst Circuit Court.—This Circuit Court will be opened on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, for the gaol delivery. The calendar is rather light. The following civil causes have been set down for trial on the 25th instant:—Blackman *v.* Bayley; Morgan *v.* Finnerty; Boyd *v.* Collett; Ford *v.* Hood and another; Smith *v.* Barton; and Hayes *v.* Carroll. His Honor Mr. Justice Manning left Sydney yesterday for Bathurst.

Court of Requests.—The sittings of this Court in its £30 jurisdiction, terminated yesterday. Two cases had to be continued until the April sitting, owing to there being no assessors summoned for to-day, from a very reasonable supposition having been entertained that the four remaining cases on the list would have been disposed of in the course of yester- One of the two cases, Solomon *v.* Moss, for malicious prosecution, occupied the Court, through the technical objections and a two hours' speech of the defendant's advocate, upwards of five hours. The particulars of the case were very simple: Solomon and Moss are rival slop sellers on the Brickfield-hill, and between whom, about last Christmas, a quarrel having occurred, Moss procured an assault warrant against Solomon, on which he was apprehended, but on the charge being heard at the Police Office it was at once dismissed, on account of direct contrary evidence to that of the complainant and his witness, and whose testimony was judged to be very prevaricating; Solomon now brought an action—damages laid at £30—for malicious prosecution, and the evidence he adduced in support of his case was very clear as to his not having been, as had been alleged, the aggressor, but that the present defendant was; and who, in his turn, brought forward some witnesses whose testimony was directly opposite to that given in behalf of the plaintiff. The assessors (Messrs. Deloitte and Driver), however, considered the truth was on the plaintiff's side, and awarded a verdict of £10, and the Commissioner sanctioned an allowance of £2 for the advocate's (Mr. Nichols) fee.

Conspiracy to Revolt.—Yesterday ten seamen of the crew of the Sir Edward Parry, emigrant ship, were brought up at the Water Police Office, before Captain Browne, charged by Captain Freeman with revolt on board the said vessel. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—It appeared that Doctor Sullivan, the surgeon-superintendent of the emigrants, had framed regulations, by which the crew were prohibited from having any intercourse whatever with the female emigrants, either on deck or below. These regulations were strictly carried out by Captain Freeman and his officers, the crew being restricted from walking farther aft than the mainmast, except on duty, when the females were on deck. With the male emigrants they were allowed to converse and mix at pleasure. During the voyage to Port Phillip, one of the men named Larkins was discovered down between decks talking with the females, and on being ordered away by Doctor Sullivan, answered insolently, and was reported to the Captain, who reprimanded him for it. Subsequently Larkins and Smith were twice found transgressing the orders, and the captain told Larkins that he would punish him if he did not desist in future from such conduct. Larkins grumbled, and said there was no harm in it, when the captain ordered him to go and do a job of work, and on his refusal, put him in irons. Shortly after, the whole of the ten prisoners came aft, and told the captain to release Larkins, or if he did not, they would find means to release him themselves. They then went off, muttering something, but went to work. On the departure of the vessel from Port Phillip, while in Hobson's Bay, the captain called the crew to weigh anchor, but they refused to do so, alleging that they were short-handed, and not allowed their rights. The working hands of the ship were the same as when she sailed from London, with the exception of one man. They were each asked three several times to lift the anchor, but refused to do so, when the captain ordered them to the forecastle, and the ship was worked to Sydney by the officers and boys, assisted by the emigrants. It appeared from the evidence of Dr. Sullivan that the restriction on the intercourse between the crew and the emigrants was only what was necessary for the preservation of good conduct and order on board. That the seamen were never subject to any harsh treatment, and were well provisioned. No actual violence having been proved, the defendants were committed to take their trial for conspiracy to revolt, and were admitted to bail, themselves in £40, and two sureties of £20 each.

Commissioners of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits.—The following gentlemen have been lately appointed Commissioners of the Supreme Court, for taking affidavits. William Alexander Purefoy, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates; and Mr. James Snape, Clerk of the Petty Sessions holden at Warialda.

John Charles Stracey.—This person is now on his way back to Hobart Town. He was taken out of the custody of the civil power yesterday, by constable Goldsmith, and put on board the brig Governor Phillip, then under weigh for the sister colony.

Dogs.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that the provisions of the Act of Council, 6th William IV. No. 4, intituled "An Act for abating the nuisance occasioned by Dogs in the streets of certain towns, and on highways of New South Wales," have been extended to the town of Marulan, in the county of Argyle.

Public Meetings.—Three public meetings were held in Melbourne yesterday, almost at the same place and hour, but with far different purposes. The first was to wind up the Irish Relief Fund, and to direct its appropriation; and upon this subject a variety of opinions were offered, some of which were totally irrelevant to the intended purpose, whilst others were, of course, more in consonance with the original intentions. The amount subscribed, though the undertaking commenced in the month of July last, is but a miserable fraction of what it should be, that for Immigration being £830 19s. 7d; and for immediate relief, £168 1s. 6d. According to certain calculations made at the meeting—but by what process we are perfectly ignorant—it has been supposed that about *one hundred* Immigrants can be imported for the sum devoted for such purpose. Of these we shall have (supposing we allow nothing for commissions, surcharges, &c., and admitting they can be shipped and landed for £9 per head, which we very much doubt) about fifty Scotchmen, and as many Irishmen. This will of course, be so much to the advantage of the colony. It is the measure which we *firstly* and *lastly* advocated, and we say it to the shame of the province of Victoria that the amount is five-fold too small. The "immediate relief" column is also miserably deficient; so much so as to tarnish the almost proverbially charitable reputation which this province heretofore obtained. It was, indeed, a paltry prelude to the £1400 subscribed some eighteen months ago, with comparatively less trouble, the whole of which was to be appropriated to "immediate relief," and consequently was devoid of that *reproductive* interest which the immigration feature afforded. We are therefore sincerely sorry for the issue of the movement; we augured better of our provincial spirit, and if we have miscalculated, it is not our fault. The second meeting of the day was originally and ultimately, a "squatters' meeting." The agriculturists were resolved to, and did, muster an opposition; but their good sense induced them, at the suggestion of Major Firebrace, to reserve their opinions and sentiments for their own peculiar occasion; consequently, both the squatters and agriculturists had their "says." They adopted resolutions and recorded sentiments in accordance with their own views and interests, and though we do not go the length of subscribing *in toto* to the assumptions of each party, we do certainly think that the just causes of complaint upon both sides can be remedied in an amicable and reasonable manner without any sacrifice of the interests of either. The squatters having, it appears, learned from some authentic, but unofficial source, that the waste lands within the settled districts would be submitted to an auction competition, or disposed of by public tender, are impressed with an opinion of the injustice of such a step, as regards the occupiers of these lands, and accordingly convene a public meeting, to protest against such threatened innovations. Self-preservation—the common instinct of man—teaches us to protect our own interest, consequently the squatters, so long as they meditated no unjust steps towards other classes, were fully entitled to assemble and pour forth their remonstrances to the Executive of the Crown. The agriculturists were unwise in interfering with them; they should not have attended *en masse*, to impede the lawful complaints of any class of their fellow-colonists; and when prevented from doing so by an intimation from the chair, they certainly should not have designated it a "vexatious opposition." And, on the other hand, if the latter wish to guard themselves from the so-called "usurputations" of Squattocracy, of course they are equally entitled to adopt the same course, without any semblance of a "vexatious opposition" from any other class. So far, then, we have spoken with respect to both meetings. They were the emanations of the two great interests upon which the welfare of the colony in a great measure depends. We are fully sensible of the respective importance of each, and as we intend very soon to resume the question of their various pretensions to Executive protection, we shall now conclude this hasty notice. —*Port Phillip Herald, February* 10.

The Surveyor-General. — Sir Thomas Mitchell had arrived at Cadiz, and intended once more to retrace his steps over the memorable scenes of his Peninsular survey. He would then journey through France, and on his return to England intended to embark for this colony.—*Melbourne Argus.*

PARRAMATTA.
The District Council.
Thursday.

Present, the Warden (Dr. Hill), and Councillors Dr. Anderson, Messrs. G. Oakes, Isaac Shepherd, Edrop, Howison, Payten, James Byrnes, James Pye, and G. R. Nichols.

COUNCIL'S REVENUE.

The Warden stated, that since the last meeting of Council he had received a letter from the Colonial Secretary, intimating that the sum of £109, being the amount of the rental of the tolls in the district for the month of December last, had been paid over to the District Treasurer.

LABOURERS.

The Warden also announced the receipt of the following communication:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 8th February, 1848.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, in which you enquire whether prisoners sentenced to labour on the roads under the provisions of the Act of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 34, might not be placed under the control of the District Council of Parramatta, and employed in repairing the roads, and to my communication of the 15th of last month, apprising you that a reference had been made to the Crown law officers on the subject, I am now directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that it appears that there will be no objection to convicts sentenced to work on the roads being employed to perform the work required by the District Council, as suggested in your letter.

In order, however, that the allowing the men to be thus employed, may not be considered as an assignment of them, as well as to make more effectual provisions for their being properly guarded and dealt with, it is considered that they should, whilst so employed, be placed under the immediate charge of the Warden of the district, or of some other party approved by, and who would engage to be responsible to the Government for their safe custody and proper treatment; and the Government will reserve to itself the right of withdrawing these convicts from the service of the District Council at any time it may see fit so to do.

It may be proper to add that none but the better and more quiet class of convicts can be thus employed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON.

The Warden of the District Council of Parramatta.

The Warden stated, that knowing the wishes of the Council in this matter, he lost no time after the receipt of the letter he had read, in making application for twenty-five men, and he trusted to meet with the approval of the Council in the course he had adopted.

Mr. Oakes remarked that the letter was one of the most important communications ever received from the Government, and the measures adopted by the Warden could not be but approved of. The number of men applied for—twenty-five—was the smallest number required.

At a later portion of the day's proceedings, directions were given, at the instance of Messrs. Shepherd and Howison, to the District Surveyor, to discharge, after a week's notice, the free labourers at present employed by the Council, on the receipt of the men promised by the Government.

WORKS IN PROGRESS, &c.

The District Surveyor handed in his report, by which it appeared that the number of men at present employed by the Council was 14, of which 7 were free and 7 bond, and were employed as follows: 5 men, and three horses and carts, spreading gravel at the dam embankment at Powell's Bridge, Sydney road; 6 men, and 1 horse and cart, forming the approaches to the road made by the cutting down of the hill at Homebush; and two men, and 1 horse and cart, repairing a bridge on the Western road, near Bungarribbee, that had fallen in and become impassable; and 1 man was employed in and about the town.

In consequence of the repairs directed to be made at the last meeting, on the road leading through Dobroyd brush (between the Five Dock road and Ireland's Hill), a trial had been made to break up a piece of it by ploughing, with horses, but in consequence of (in the original construction of the road) several deep holes having been filled up with massive stones, and there being no regular bottom, it was unsuccessful, and the former contractor for bullock ploughing having refused to do this work, the road at present remained in the bad state which had been complained of.

About 50 tons of the refuse metal procured from a quarry adjoining the Sydney road had been spread on that line, and for which the owner required 9d. per ton, and the Surveyor requested the instructions of the Council as to the sanction of this rate, and also as to continuing the metalling along the road referred to.

In reference to the repair of the road at Dobroyd brush, the District Surveyor having stated that in the event of bullock ploughing not being available, the holes on the road could be filled up and the road then coated with six inches of metal, but that a more expeditious and preferable mode would be, by the road being ploughed up, if bullocks could be procured at a moderate cost; instructions were given to the Surveyor to make the best arrangements he could in the matter, and the Council confirming the purchase already made of refuse metal, ordered that the Surveyor should receive all that could be got between this and the next meeting of the Council, when further instructions would be given.

COMPENSATION.

On the consideration of the petition addressed to the Council by Edward Fuller, who had been contractor during the past year for the performance of such ploughing work as was required by the Council, praying for compensation for the loss he had sustained during that period, through the excessive drought and consequent high price of forage then prevailing, being pursuant to its adjournment at the last meeting now brought forward,

Mr. Pye expressed his desire that this matter be further postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Nichols considered the Council had no right to advance, and indeed it would be unlawful for them to grant, any sum of money for the purpose sought by the petitioner.

Mr. Pye would recall to the recollection of the Council that when some time since Fuller, who was then employed on some work, wrote to the Council, stating, owing to the causes alluded to in his petition, his inability to proceed with it, a promise was made that on its completion he would be allowed something in advance of his contract, and on this promise he went on, and now petitioned the Council.

Mr. Howison had an impression of something of this kind having occurred, and he therefore proposed that on the contract price of 9s. per 100 yards an advance of 1s. should be made.

Mr. Pye seconded the proposition.

Mr. Nichols objected to the Council having any such power so to expend the public money entrusted to its charge for disbursement, and moved as an amendment the rejection of the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Oakes.

Mr. Pye contended the Council had the power to grant the compensation sought for. The Council's power was to expend the money for the public benefit, and a very great benefit had accrued to the public by the work performed by Fuller.

Mr. Nichols: Compensation might be given by a sort of mode of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." Fuller in the course of the performance of the work contracted for had to pay for toll gates and paddocks, and the amount he had expended for these the Council might reimburse him for; whilst the other was an irregular, this would be a regular appropriation.

Mr. Oakes contended the compensation sought for could not be legally or justly given, and he would rather contribute to the loss the applicant had sustained from his own private resources, than deviate from the proper principle the Council had always pursued, and would observe that if the Council had failed in the contract with Fuller, they would have been justly liable to him.

Mr. Byrnes was opposed to the petition Fuller at the present time held the contract for forage, and although the tender was when it was made a fair one, yet from the favourable season that had since occurred, the rate was now a high one; and on the same principle as he now sought compensation for the loss sustained in the ploughing contract, the Council might seek compensation from him on that for forage, the rate of which he apprehended would compensate him for any loss he might have hitherto sustained. He doubted any promise having been ever, as remarked by Messrs. Pye and Howison, made, and if so, the applicant would, which he had not, have referred to it in his petition; and even if the promise had been made, it was diametrically opposed to the course that had always been pursued by the Council.

The District Surveyor, on being referred to, made some observation tending to confirm something like an inducement being held out to Fuller to complete his work at the time he expressed his inability to do so; and after some few observations from Messrs. Pye and Howison, reiterating what they had previously stated, the amendment was put and carried, and the original motion was therefore consequently lost.

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TOWN REPAIRS.

On the consideration (adjourned from the previous meeting) of that portion of the Surveyor's report which related to the reforming of the road leading from the late Government Domain Gate to Pitt-row, being brought forward,

Mr. SHEPHERD moved that the Surveyor's recommendation should be forthwith carried out.

Mr. BYRNES was of opinion that the Surveyor in his contemplated repairs had not gone far enough, as they ought to be pursued so as to make a good road of that one which was now in wet weather impassable, the line leading up to the Western Road Toll-bar; and the District Surveyor having stated, that as the clay he could cut off a hill on it would admirably suffice for filling up some hollows, and the whole road would, from this cause, be repaired at but a slight addition to what the proposed portion would cost, he would second the motion on its being amended, so as to include his views.

Mr. SHEPHERD, as what Mr. Byrnes had proposed, was his original idea, would amend his motion.

After some discussion, it was considered best at present to repair only that portion of the road alluded to in the original motion, which was then carried.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. OAKES drew attention to the present locality of the Western Road Toll-bar, and trusted that before the next leasing of tolls, it would be removed a mile from where it now was at the entrance of the town, as it was a cause of injury being inflicted on the townspeople, the whole of the wood used by the town being brought only a short distance from it, and the toll paid on each load had of course to be paid by the consumers.

THE QUEEN'S WHARF.

Mr. BYRNES, pursuant to notice, moved "That the Surveyor be instructed to repair that part of the high road known as the lower end of George-street, to which the Surveyor had in his report at the previous meeting made immediate reference."

Mr. SHEPHERD seconded the motion, believing the proposed work to be absolutely necessary for the public benefit.

Mr. OAKES could not support the motion because there ought to be no deviation, which the repair of the Queen's Wharf would be, in the appropriation of the Council's funds, from the terms on which they were received, viz., the repair of the high roads or mail coach lines.

Mr. NICHOLS enquired whether there were any wharfage fees or dues paid at the wharf.

Mr. HOWISON having replied that none were, and that although there was a notice board at the wharf none had ever been enforced,

Dr. ANDERSON pointed out that the notice was merely one of penalties for infringement of certain regulations, such as placing timber at not sufficient distance from the street, &c., but he (Dr. A.) had always thought that dues ought to have been enforced.

Mr. NICHOLS: As the motion was one worthy of great consideration, he would suggest its postponement until next meeting, in the interval between which he would look into the Acts of Council relating to wharfage, &c., and ascertain if funds were not derivable from timber, packages, &c., landed or shipped there. In Sydney the City Council derived a handsome revenue from this source, from the Market Wharf, as also did the Government from the Circular Quay Wharf. If it should be found dues were chargeable at wharves, such ought to be imposed here; he did not say they ought to be heavy dues, but such as would keep the wharf in repair; and if the Government had hitherto neglected its duty in collecting these, it was time that it should repair its omission, and either expend itself, or entrust to some other body to do so, the money gathered in repairing the wharf, and in the event of the Council performing this work, it was but mere justice that it should have the dues. A by-law might perhaps be made by this Council relative to this matter, after perusal of the Acts of Council on Wharfage, or if it was found the Act was so defective that it could not be enforced, application should be made to the Legislature to procure an effective measure.

Mr. BYRNES: His motion was not solely relative to the wharf, but to the high road leading to it, which was at present in a very bad state of repair; and after another fall of rain would be impassable, and he objected to any postponement on this matter. With reference to the Wharf, he considered it was the duty of the Council to keep it in repair, it being of great public convenience, and an erection on which the Government having expended a large sum of money, it was not for this Council as a municipal body to let it fall into disrepair.

Mr. PYE seconded the motion. The road, from inspection, he knew to be in that state, dangerous accidents might occur, and disputed the assertion that had been made that the Council had never expended money but on the high roads, the town dam being an instance to the contrary. At the time the road approaching the Government Domain was made good a Councillor observed, in support of it, that His Excellency travelled this road. He (Mr. Pye) entertained great respect for His Excellency, but he would pay equally as much to the poorest man's interest as His Excellency's, (hear, hear,) and he therefore supported the motion, particularly as £10 would put that portion of the road complained of in repair.

Mr. NICHOLS repeated his wish for postponement. It might be found the wharf could be regulated by a by-law; and he considered it desirable that the District Council should have the control and management of as many such public matters as the present as possible, and therefore moved as an amendment, "That the question relative to the repair of the road leading to the public wharf, be postponed until the next quarterly meeting of the Council."

Mr. HOWISON seconded the amendment, being induced by the knowledge that several of the timber dealers using the wharf had expressed a willingness to pay for its repair, and that £17 or £20 laid out upon it as had been proposed would be merely money expended to be washed into the river and fill up its channel.

Mr. BYRNES having replied that if £10 was spent on the road at the lower end of George-street, great benefit would ensue, as a drain could be cut which would carry off the water that now remained upon and destroyed the wharf,

The amendment was put and carried.

EDUCATION.

Mr. NICHOLS gave notice that he should, at the next meeting of Council, move—

That the Committee of Schools be instructed to take into consideration the best means for obtaining a grant to this Council of a portion of the money voted by the Legislative Council for the purpose of establishing schools on the National or Lord Stanley's System.

The Council then broke up until the next quarterly meeting appointed by the Charter of Incorporation (Tuesday, the 7th proximo).

CAMDEN.

FEBRUARY 16.—What a kaleidescope is nature in New South Wales! It rains—she is all verdure: the sun and the hot wind rage for a few days—when lo! every thing is changed, and she puts on the white garb of the desert. Last week the fields looked promising—this week the young maize presents a shrivelled appearance, and the hue of green is fast changing into the glaucous seared look of the time before the rain, for the moisture which falls has been absorbed, and the last few days have been excessively hot. Yesterday being the climax, which raised the mercury in the sun to the old familiar mark of 126°. If this weather continues, the late planted maize will fail to a certainty, and very few crops in the district were put in early. Settlers are ploughing everywhere for wheat and oats, and it is likely a good deal will be sown within two months from the present time.

Would it not pay to start a daily coach from Camden direct to Parramatta, so as to be in time for the morning steamer, and return the same evening, the same as between Penrith, or Campbelltown and Sydney? The distance is scarcely forty miles, and yet if any person residing hereabouts wishes to get to Sydney by the coach, he must go to Campbelltown to sleep, and also sleep at Campbelltown on the night of his return, thereby breaking seriously into three days when one ought to suffice. We should think a sufficiency of passengers would be found to pay the expenses of a two-horse machine.

We think also that a brewery on a small scale in Camden would remunerate an enterprising person; the whole line of the Cowpasture Road, to the great discredit of the moneyed men hereabouts, is supplied with ale from Sydney, until the vans of Mr. Tooth are put by a counteraction far along the road from the emissaries of the Goulburn brewery. Why may we not grow barley sufficient to save all this money to our own district?

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, 12th October, being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued from the 21st of September, the Lord Chancellor, assisted by the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Earl of Auckland, attended the House of Lords to read the Queen's writ, commanding a further prorogation.

His Lordship entered the House shortly after two o'clock, attended by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod and Mr. Ley, clerk-assistant of the House of Commons. His Lordship having taken his seat on the woolsack, the writ was read by the clerk at the table, further proroguing Parliament to the 11th November last; after which the proceedings terminated, and their Lordships retired.

There was a fair sprinkling of sight-seers present, principally ladies, who appeared rather surprised at the expedition with which the whole ceremony was performed. It was generally mentioned among some of the officers of the House that Parliament would probably meet for the despatch of business about the 18th January.

The following are the leading failures of the fortnight, ending October 25, as published by the *Monthly Times*:—

The Royal Bank of Liverpool.
Messrs. Barclay, Brothers, and Co.
Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Co., East India trade.
Messrs. Lawrence, Philips, and Co., ditto.
The Abingdon and Wantage Bank.
Messrs. Molyneux and Hubbert, tea-brokers.
Mr. William Pearse, East India trade.
Mr. Hadley, stock-broker.
Mr. Oakley, ditto.
Messrs. Berrey, Young, and Co., Liverpool, merchants.
Messrs. Livingston and Co., ditto (resumed).
Messrs. Scholes and Co., Manchester, bankers.
Messrs. Brown and Todd, Liverpool, merchants.
Messrs. W. Steele and Co., Liverpool, manufacturers.
The Newcastle Union Joint Stock Bank.
Mr. Claggett, tobacco merchant.
Mr. William Nash, Manchester.
Messrs. Peter Cornthwaite and Co., wholesale tea-dealers.
Messrs. Mocatta and Son, of Liverpool, a firm in the La Guayra trade.
Messrs. Southam, of Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinners.
Messrs. E. and J. Andrews, Manchester, calico-printers.
Messrs. W. Jones and Co., Liverpool, wholesale tea-dealers.
Mr. James Logan.
Messrs. Barton, Irlam, and Higginson, West India merchants, of South John-street, Liverpool.
Messrs. Brook and Wilson; on Saturday.
Messrs. Lackerstein, of Liverpool, and
Messrs. Scott, Bell, and Co., with whom is much sympathy. We hear they received no less a sum than £35,000 bad bills by the last mail.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1848.

IMPOUNDINGS.

TAMWORTH.—By order of G. Jenkins, Esq., J. P., on the 3rd February, from Australian Agricultural Company's Estate, for common trespass:—Blue and white cow, HI off rump, HI off ribs. Red and white bull stag, unbranded. Brindle bull stag, unbranded. Red and white bull stag, unbranded. Black and white cow, IP off rump, J off thigh. Brindle bull stag, unbranded. Brindle and white heifer, unbranded. Red and white bull stag, unbranded. White poley heifer, unbranded. Strawberry yearling bull, unbranded. Brindle poley heifer, unbranded. Red and white bull stag, unbranded. Strawberry bull stag, unbranded. Red bullock, WA over B off rump, damages 5d. each. Also, by order of Mr. Sutherland, from Moon Creek, for common trespass: Brown snail horn bull stag, O over RB near ribs, TB over JS, JS off ribs. Red and white bullock, apparently BY off ribs, indescribable brand off rump. Brown and white steer, ∞ off rump, near ear slit, off ear cropped. Red and white cow, JF conjoined near ribs, JF conjoined over BU near rump and thigh, BU over W off rump. Strawberry bull, JF near rump, JF conjoined near ribs; damages, 10d. Black and white steer, ∞ off rump, near ear slit. Red and white spotted cow, apparently JB off rump, red and white bull calf unbranded. Red and white steer, ∞ off rump, off ear slit. Brindle steer, ∞ off rump, near ear slit. Black and white steer, ∞ off rump, near ear slit. Strawberry steer, ∞ off rump, near ear slit. Brindle steer, ∞ off rump, near ear slit. Black and white bullock, D off flank, MK conjoined off ribs; damages, 5d. each. J. SHEPHERD. 17s. 6d.

APPIN.—From a paddock of grass, the property of P. Elliott, Esq.: Large bullock, branded WK over ‿ off rump, mark or brand on near shoulder, light red or yellow sides, white back, breast, belly, upper part of face, and from rump to feet, on both thighs and legs, long horns. Red poley bullock, branded FR off rump, an illegible brand underneath, and SL on the same thigh, 3 on off shoulder, piece cut from off ear; damages, 6d. each. Supposed to be working bullocks. To be sold on the 9th March, if not claimed. G. JOLL. 10s. 6d.

MERTON.—Red and white cow, JMC off rump. Bay mare, JS near shoulder, with a bay horse foal by her side. Roan filly, appears to have near hip out, SJ near shoulder. Yearling brown colt, no brand visible; damages, 3d. each. Bay mare, star on forehead, short switch tail, JH sideways near shoulder, illegible brand after; damages, 1s. Brindle poley cow, off thigh broke, illegible brand rump and shoulder; damages, 3d. Grey mare, aged, short switch tail, branded with a star off shoulder, illegible brand over. If not released they will be sold on the 9th March. G. F. A. KIBBLE. 11s. 9d.

GOULBURN.—Black horse, white streak down the face, white hind fetlocks, branded apparently IJ-C near shoulder, from six to seven years old, about fourteen hands high; damages, 5s. February 4, from Cooper and Holt's Estate, Lake Bathurst: Red and white cow, 5S over JB off rump, an illegible brand on off shoulder. Brown and white working ox, branded apparently IM with C under on off rump, JMC with 2 under on off ribs. Brown and white snail horned ox, ES off ribs, E off shoulder, and EW with E under on near ribs, By near rump. Brown sided ox, strawberry head and back, PB with PB under on off hip, B off ribs, off ear marked, near horn broke. Yellow sided ox, near ear marked, CH off ribs. Yellow working ox, white belly, DR off rump, an illegible brand on near shoulder. Red steer, branded off ribs ∞. Yellow heifer, both ears marked, WH off hip. Brown and white cow, calf at foot, BH with SW under on right ribs, SW with WJ under on left ribs. Red and white cow, H right ribs. Dark brown ox, T∞ right rump and right ribs. Red male calf, 2K off rump. If not released in twenty-one days they will be sold. J. MARSDEN. 15s. 3d.

ST. AUBIN'S, SCONE.—From the estate of T. S. Hall, Esq., J.P., for common trespass: Red and white cow, branded on off rump WH, on off ribs H. Red bullock, near rump a bell brand before B. Black bullock, same brand. Red bullock, branded near rump MP. Black bullock, branded near ribs Bq. Yellow sided cow, branded near rump RC, near shoulder diamond. Brown and white spotted cow, branded like BK off rump, TB near rump. By order of J. Tundle, Esq.: Strawberry heifer, branded off rump JF.; damages 3d. By F. Little, Esq., J.P.: Black bullock, slit and piece out off ear, near rump heart brand; damages 3d. From the estate of W. Dumaresq, Esq.: Yellow and white cow, off rump RH, bull calf by side; damages 3d. Dark brindle bull, no brand legible, five years old; damages £5. If not released in twenty-four days they will be sold. J. CLARK. 13s. 9d.

MURRURUNDI.—From Polwen Valley: Brindle and white bullock, branded PC over 7 off rump, PC off ribs, SF off ribs. Red steer, branded A or HF conjoined off rump. Brindle sided steer, branded JO near rump, 22 near shoulder. From Bloomfield—Red and white cow, branded O near rump, WH over O off rump, H off ribs. Strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Black and white cow, branded JR off rump. If not released, they will be sold on the 10th March. A. M'KAY. 10s. 9d.

CARCOAR.—Red cow, cock horns, branded RS off and near shoulder, TW over TW near rump. Red heifer, a little white on off shoulder, tail, belly, and legs, small spot of white on forehead, branded TW over TP off rump, the P a recent brand; refused to be claimed. Bay mare, star on forehead, long mane and tail, near hind fetlock white, branded G and apparently a half-circle over, and joined to the G with a dot at the back, colt foal by her side, branded JH near shoulder. Piebald or grey and white horse, about 15 hands high, four white feet, switch tail, branded RB off shoulder, 1 in diamond near shoulder. Light strawberry cow, piece out of the off ear, like RM off ribs, the R reversed and blotched, bull calf by her side unbranded. They will be sold on the 10th March, if not previously released. C. SPINK. 13s.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, at his residence in Melbourne, Port Phillip, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, David Chambers, jun., Esq., an eminent solicitor of this city, universally respected, aged 45 years.

SERMON.

SCOTS CHURCH, MACQUARIE-STREET.

THE Fifth Monthly Lecture will be delivered by the Reverend B. Quaife, in the above Church, to-morrow evening, the 20th instant, at seven o'clock

SUBJECT:—Moses considered as a type of Christ.

A collection will be made at the close of the service. 3293

BANK ON NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this date the cheques of depositors, resident in the country, will be honoured at this bank for any sum not less than ONE POUND sterling.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN BLACK.
Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales,
February 18. 3275

A. HOCH begs to acquaint the public generally that he has received ex King William and Alert, two cases, containing a general assortment of English, American, and German Clocks, of the best make, ordered expressly for this colony, and warranted to keep correct time, which he intends to sell at the lowest possible prices for cash, at his old established Clock Shop, No. 461, Brickfield Hill, Sydney.

Also, 12 in. Bow Glasses for Spring Dials, for sale.

N.B.—Please to observe—no connexion with any other person in the colony. 3248

WILLIAM TOOGOOD begs to inform his country customers that he has resumed his business, with an extensive stock of Ales, Wines, and Spirits, of first quality, all of which he intends to sell at the lowest remunerating prices. Communications addressed to the "Rose and Crown Hotel," Pitt and King Streets, will be punctually attended to. 3263

THURSTON'S BILLIARDS!!!

Re opening of the Private Room lately occupied by Mr. Roche. No. 117, King-street, two doors east of Mr. William Toogood's Hotel and Tavern.

T. SPENCER respectfully notifies to Gentlemen that he has re-opened the above Room, and having procured one of Thurston's very best tables for their amusement, he assures them that his establishment will be kept select and comfortable for their accommodation. 3308

FASHION'S FAVOURITES.

TO BE HAD AT DEACON'S, OXFORD HOUSE.

FASHION'S FAVOURITE DRESS COATS.

The goddess of fashion looks down with a smile
On those coats that are cut in such elegant style,
They're the envy of rivals, who frankly avow,
DEACON merits the laurels she's placed on his brow.

MADE TO ORDER.

	£	s.	d.
Superfine dress coats, any colour..	2	10	0
Ditto Saxony, usually sold for the best	3	0	0
Imperial electoral Saxony.........	3	3	0

FASHION'S FAVOURITE FROCK COATS.

Beautiful garments! well may the belles admire
My pleasing figure in such choice attire—
I recollect "*my suit*" was prone to weaken
Before I wore the frock coats made by DEACON.

MADE TO ORDER.

	£	s.	d.
Superfine frock coats.............	2	10	0
Ditto Saxony ditto, lined silk	3	10	0
Imperial electoral Saxony	4	0	0

FASHION'S FAVOURITE TROUSERS.

DEACON'S trousers are made on a system,
Surpassing all others so far,
That the public never resist 'em
When they've proved what the articles are.

MADE TO ORDER.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
English and Colonial tweed ..	8	6	to	15	0
Ditto ditto checked and fancy ditto	12	0		18	0
Plain and fancy doeskin ditto.	18	0		25	0
Ditto ditto gambroon ditto ..	12	0		15	0
Cotton and woollen cord for the bush	12	6		20	0
Black and fancy Cassimere ..	18	0		30	0
White and brown drill, warranted not to shrink	12	0		18	0

FASHION'S FAVOURITE SHOOTING COATS.

In the Shooting Coats, DEACON has made
Strength and beauty of style is reveal'd.
They do credit to him in his trade,
And in truth they're "The Pride of the Field."

Let these garments be trumpeted forth;
Let none of their worth be conceal'd;
Let the east, west, the south, and the north
Be told of "The Pride of the Field."

MADE TO MEASURE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
English and Colonial tweed shooting coats	15	0	to	25	0
Gambroon, cachmerette, &c..	15	0		20	0
Doeskin, buckskin, plain and fancy, in great variety	25	0		35	0

The present tightness in the money market has induced the undersigned to considerably reduce the prices of clothing; and in submitting the above list of exceedingly low prices, begs to state, in consequence, that all transactions must be exclusively for cash, so that he trusts the public, (to use the words of a contemporary), "will not be offended if their parcels are not left without the money."

C. S. DEACON,
Oxford House, 556, George-street,
3265 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

IMPORTANT TO UPHOLSTERERS, HEADS OF FAMILIES, &c., &c.

DAVID JONES and CO. beg leave most respectfully to invite the attention of Upholsterers, Heads of Families, and others, to their superb Stock comprised under the head of "Furnishing Department," embracing besides the following, every article to be found in the trade.

Rich Persian brocades
Ditto China satin damasks
Damask moreens
Watered ditto
Town-printed furnitures
Pulpit and cushion velvets
Satin-striped tabarets
Sofa and chair stripes
Carpet and crumb cloths
Rich Persian and Brussels carpets
Ditto imperial ditto
4-4 Kidderminster ditto, from 2s. 6d.
6-4 Victoria felted carpets
" printed druggits
" plain ditto
Venetian, tapestry, and Brussels stair carpets
Velvet, Wilton, and yarn rugs
Tessellated ditto
Bell pulls and curtain loops
Pulpit fringes and tassels
Curtain fringes and gimps
Chair and sofa gimps
Welting and blind cords
Orris and float laces
Bindings, all kinds
White and coloured window blinds
Furniture dimities
Ditto fringes
Imperial and summer quilts
Illuminated ditto
Linen counterpanes and quilts
White and coloured toilets
Real Witney blankets, made to order
Embossed and printed superfine cloth table covers
Damask table covers, all sizes
6-4 and 8-4 oil table covers
5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 oil medallions.

George-street, opposite the Post Office. 3306

GEO. CHISHOLM calls the attention of settlers and country dealers to his stock of SLOPS, all of which are of the very best quality, and at extremely low prices.

The stock comprises—
Double stitched moleskin trousers
Regatta, striped, and Scotch twilled shirts
Stout 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 blankets
Shepherd and pilot cloth coats
Great coats, and a great variety of
Dark and light waistcoats

With every other article suitable for settlers and dealers.

253, Pitt-street. 1296

TO THE LADIES.—Just opened, 300 pairs French shoes, first quality—
Maroquin, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.
Double soles, from 5s. 6d. to 6s.
Chevreau, 5s.
Double soles, 5s. 6d. to 6s.
Black and coloured boots
One case, best quality, horse-hair petticoats, 18s. each
French stays, in variety.

TO THE GENTLEMEN,

One cartoon of black and coloured Satin Stocks, with a spring, new style.

VICTOR PROTOIS,
3111 311, Pitt-street.

MANUFACTURE OF COLONIAL HATS,

EQUAL IN STYLE AND SHAPE, AND SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, TO IMPORTED.

77, MARKET-STREET.

B. MOUNTCASTLE having completed the enlargement of his premises, and imported a stock of materials, is now prepared to supply country dealers and the trade with any quantity of French velvet nap and beaver hats of the most saleable shapes and qualities.

B. M. can now complete orders to any extent, on a short notice, with the advantage of being enabled to offer them at the first cost of manufacture.

ALSO ON SALE,

The usual assortment of Paris and English manufactured hats of the very best qualities and most fashionable shapes.
Gold cord, cockading, commissariat lace.
The trade supplied with trimmings.
French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street. 2863

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER have the pleasure to announce to their town and country customers, and the public generally, that they have this day completed the purchase of the

STOCK-IN-TRADE
OF
MR. C. S. HAIGH,
Draper, Pitt-street.

Owing to the above gentleman retiring from business, C. N. and Brother have purchased the whole of his stock FOR CASH, at

30 PER CENT. LESS THAN IT COST HIM,

and they now offer the whole at most astonishingly low prices, being determined to hold out still greater inducements to purchasers, so that they may accomplish their object, viz.,—to sell off before the time when the

BEE HIVE
Must come down.

The following are a few of the extraordinary bargains offered:—

2000 yards prints, small patterns, at 2½d. per yard, sold by Mr. Haigh at 4½d.
2500 Yards ditto, at 3½d., sold by him at 6d. per yard
4000 Best qualities, at 5d., sold by him at 7½d. per yard
1000 Print dresses, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d, 4s. 6d.
Calicos, 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 3½d., 4d, 4½d.
Sheetings, 6½d., 7½d., 8½d., 9½d., 10½d., 11½d.
Scotch twills, 5½d, 6½d., 7½d.
Moleskins, from 7½d. up to the best qualities
Colonial tweeds, 2s. 6d. per yard, manufacturer's price being 3s.
Woollen cloths, equally cheap
Pilot coats, 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d, 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 20s.
Shepherds' coats, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., 18s. 6d.
Stockmen's ditto, 25s., 28s., 30s., 35s.
Striped shirts, 8s. 9d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s., 23s. per dozen
Scotch twilled ditto, 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 22s., 24s., up to the best qualities at 34s.
Regattas, commencing at 11s. 6d. per dozen
Moleskin trousers, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s.
Ditto, double stitched, 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., 6s. 9d.
Serge shirts, blue and red
Sleeved vests, 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d.
Light and dark fancy vests, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.
Diaper cotton rugs, from 1s. 11d. upwards, according to size

BLANKETS.

At 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d, 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 20s., 26s.
Extra fine Whitney ditto, 30s., and 35s.

C. N. and Brother also wish to direct attention to

SILVER'S FINE CLOTHING,

so universally admired for

CUT, STYLE, WORKMANSHIP, AND PRICE.

Black and coloured dress frock coats, at 30s., 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s., and 55s.
Ditto trousers, at 13s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d.

ALSO,
HATS.

Black and drab beaver and silk
China hats, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.
Manila ditto, at 4s. 6d.
Panamas, 9s. 6d., 12s. 6d, 15s. 6d.
Ditto finest quality, 20s.

C. N. and Brother wish their customers to recollect that their terms are still

CASH AND NO ABATEMENT. 2925

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER have to announce that in consequence of the STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET, they have been enabled to effect the purchase of several thousand yards of plain and fancy silks, at exceedingly low prices, and in accordance with their usual plan, they offer to their friends and the public generally the benefit of their exertions.

Amongst the most striking bargains are—
3000 yards Gros de Naples at 1s. 11½d., well worth 2s. 7½d. per yard, and
5000 yards ditto at 2s. 4½d., which would be cheap at 3s. 6d. per yard.

C. N. and Brother cannot refrain from urging upon ladies the necessity to lose no time in visiting the

BEE HIVE,

for the purpose of inspecting these really choice and superior goods, as they are positively certain that they never were or can be surpassed in point of

QUALITY, STYLE, OR PRICE.

THE OLD TERMS:

CASH AND NO ABATEMENT. 2924

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ON hand, and for sale by the undersigned—
Sherry in cases, 3 dozen, Cockburn's
Port in ditto, ditto ditto
Champagne, quarts and pints, superior
Claret, in 1 dozen cases ditto
Gin in cases
Mustards, 1 lbs. and ½ lbs., Colman's
Pickles ditto
Fruits bottled ditto
Thumb blue ditto
Coffee, Manila and Java
Rice, fine white
Pepper, black
Nutmegs and cloves
Manila cigars, Nos. 3 and 4
Ditto cordage, assorted
Bale lashing
Earthenware, assorted
Glassware ditto
Crown sheet glass
Deck lights
Moulded vials
Cement, Roman
Paint in kegs, red and green
Painters' colours
Soda ash, 50 per cent.
Soda crystals
Corrosive sublimate, in 14 lb. jars
Isinglass
Windsor soap, white
Tobacco pipes
Gunpowder, blasting
Sheet brass
Copper bolt and sheathing nails, assorted
Plate copper, braziers', assorted
Copper bottoms
Rivets, tinmen's
Shoe bills and brads, assorted
Smiths' bellows
Ringed weights
Cask chains, short link
Hobble chains and horse shoes
Fryingpans and gridirons
Spades and shovels, assorted
Grates, ditto
Wheat mills
Bastard bellows, tinnediron spoons and trowels
Saddlery
Liverpool salt, coarse and dairy
Candlewick, Kensington and mould
Paper, bag, cap, and double small hand
Ink, writing small, large, and middle size, blue

Also,

A general assortment of drapery goods.
6694 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

JUST LANDED, EX DUKE OF RICHMOND,

A great variety of chimney, cheval, and dressing glasses, in rosewood, maple, and gold frames, from 40 x 50 inches downwards
Eight day time-pieces, warranted
A large assortment of land and marine barometers
A few self-registering and other thermometers
Gold leaf, tinfoil, veneer, &c.

N.B.—Barometers and thermometers, &c., made and repaired, old frames re-gilt, and looking-glasses re-silvered.

Frames made to order, in every style, on the shortest notice.

Merchants, captains, and the trade supplied on the most reasonable terms.

LAWRENCE CETTA,
397, George-street.
February 12. 2781

FLOOR CLOTHS on sale at very reduced prices, at

A. LENEHAN'S,
5760 271, Castlereagh-street.

OIL BUTTS AND SHIPS' WATER CASKS.—The undersigned has for sale 30 Dantzic Butts (clean), 300 gallons each; and 20 to 50 tuns SHIPS' WATER CASKS, in butts and puncheons.

L. MILWARD,
Cooper,
Opposite the Old Treasury, George-street.
3266

JOHN FEARNLEY has on hand—
20 Tons Hobarton hay
1500 Bushels maize
20 Tons bran
And a parcel of seed oats and Cape barley.

Corn chandlery of all kinds, and every description of farm produce supplied from the wharf or store, cheaper than by any other party in Sydney.

JOHN FEARNLEY,
Hay and Corn Salesman,
3313 Lower George-street.

WINE.

NOW LANDING EX ST. VINCENT.

SHERRY, in hogsheads and quarters—J. Hopps
Marsala, in hogsheads and quarters—Woodhouse
Sicilian white, in hogsheads and quarters
For sale at the Stores of
8895 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

EX HUDSON, and other late arrivals, on sale by the undersigned.

Ale and porter, in wood and bottle, of superior quality.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
470 Sussex-street.

"OPORTO BOTTLED."

550 DOZEN of HUNT'S PORT WINE, (just landed).

N.B.—This batch of wine is of a very superior quality, and can be highly recommended by the undersigned, as a *genuine article*.

On sale at
I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street,
2954 Next to Mr. S. Lyons'.

E. I. RUM.—Masters of vessels supplied with E. I. rum at low prices.

ALSO,

Wines of all kinds, in wood and bottle
Brandy and Geneva
Bottled ale and porter.

E. H. POLLARD.
Bonded Stores, Queen's-place,
January 31. 2455

CAMPBELLTOWN WHISKEY.—The undersigned has for sale a few hogsheads, direct from the above Distillery, at a moderate price.

JOHN JOHNSON.
650, Lower George-street. 3264

ON sale at the stores of the undersigned, at the lowest market price, every article warranted sound—

TEA.

Hysonskin, best brands
Congou, ex Sir John Byng, Blair, Woodstock, and Brankenmoor
Souchong and finest black
Hyson and gunpowder, extra fine

SUGAR.

Good ration, ex Iris, from Manila
Superior Counter
Refined, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, pieces
Crushed lump
Refined loaves.

COFFEE, best quality, ground daily; CHOCOLATE, and J. S. Fry and Son's soluble COCOA; PICKLES, in 1 dozen cases, from the house of Chas. Heaton and Co.; Colman's mustard, olive and castor oil, sauces in great variety, French capers, wine vinegar in bottles; Champion's vinegar, No. 24; jams and jellies, Kincaid and Co.'s patent groats and farinaceous food, sago and superior ARROWROOT.

PATNA RICE, the only good sample in the market; barley, oatmeal, tappioca and ground rice, patent sperm candles, 1s. 6d. per lb.; moulds, 5d.; and dips, 4d.; muscatel and sultana raisins, currants, plums, and Turkey figs, nuts and almonds, dried apples, red herrings, in tins, in fine condition; white herrings, in casks; and every other article connected with the general grocery trade.

J. CALDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
200, Pitt-street,
3244 Opposite the School of Arts.

COLONIAL PRODUCE. — WOLLONGONG BUTTER, good, 6d. per lb.; Bathurst CHEESE, just received a superior lot, equally cheap.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Grocer,
3245 200, Pitt-street.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

BROWNLOW HILL, GLEDSWOOD, and RABBY } FRESH ROLL BUTTER

REDUCED to one shilling per pound,—1s. per lb.
The above potted down at 8d.,—eight-pence, per pound
Wollongong best brands at 8d, to 10d.,—tenpence per lb.

At A. DAVY'S,
Shipping and Family Grocery and Provision Warehouse,
3124 550, George-street.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES.—A fresh supply of those celebrated Candles, warranted to burn equally brilliant and clear as any candle in the colony, 1s. 5d. per lb. by the box of 24 lbs., or 1s. 6d. for a less quantity.

Also,

A superior lot of white and coloured China matting, 1s. 3d. per yard
BROWN and WHITE WINDSOR SOAP, 1s. per lb.
American brooms and buckets
Very superior brass work American 30-hour and eight-day clocks, warranted the best ever imported
Wood seat painted chairs, in one dozen cases.

S. HEBBLEWHITE,
430, George-street,
1118 Four doors South of the Post Office.

CANDLES,

JUST ASK AT YOUR GROCER'S FOR

ALLEN'S SUMMER MOULD CANDLES, and try if they are not superior to any other candle in the market, at 6d. per lb.

You will know them by their hard wax-like appearance and the absence of all bad *smell*.

W. B. ALLEN,
1862 Sussex-street.

TO BUILDERS.—About 200 perch of stone to be sold cheap. Enquire at Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point.
February 4. 2363

FRENCH PLUMS,

EX ST. VINCENT.

JUST LANDED, in superb condition, a few cases of the above, in glass jars hermetically sealed, and in a perfect state of preservation.

AT FAIRFAX'S,
Family Grocery and Provision Warehouse,
3271 394, George-street.

MUTTON HAMS AND CHEESE.

ON SALE, a prime lot of Mutton Hams, fit for shipment.

Also,

One ton prime Colonial Cheese, fit for counter or shipment.

The above will be sold very low, to close a consignment.

HENRY FERRIS,
Stores Pitt-street,
Near the Theatre.
February 18. 3296

HERRINGS.—Now landing, ex St. Vincent, in excellent condition—Herrings, in barrels and half-barrels.
On sale by the undersigned,

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's-place.
Sydney, February 17. 3281

TO CHEMISTS AND DUGGISTS.—To be disposed of at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, the business of a Chemist and Druggist, established five years. For further information apply to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
2791

FOR SALE, one hundred and ten Cows, mostly milkers, and all with calves—to be selected by the purchaser out of the quiet, well-bred herd of Messrs. Durbin and Way, running on the estate of Levinsbrook, Allyn River, and deliverable on or about 1st March. Terms—liberal. Apply to Mr. PATCH, at Gresford. 3114

FOR SALE, a Curricle and Harness, complete, hung on Stanhope springs, Colling's patent axles, wheels five feet high. To be seen at Mr. MARTYN'S, coach builder, Pitt-street. 3163

FOR SALE by the Undersigned, a handsome collection of ornamental centres, fit for drawing and sitting rooms; also, leaf for moulding, &c. Apply to Mrs. LEWIS, 315, George-street, near Bathurst-street. 3255

FOR SALE, a valuable Allotment of Land, in the best part of Sydney, adapted either for merchants' stores or private residences. For particulars apply to Mr. ELLIOTT, Solicitor, 28, Hunter-street. 3268

BALMAIN and City Properties for Sale, offering a profitable investment of capital; a house and store to let on the 1st of next month. For further particulars apply to Captain J. B. VILES, Morgan's-buildings, Kent-street North. 2286

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A FIRST-RATE STATION, KNOWN BY THE NAME OF

PAVENSEY,

SITUATE on the Lower Murrumbidgee, opposite to the station of Messrs. Barker and Williams, with ten miles river frontage to the river, together with all improvements—huts, yards, and paddocks, and a large quantity of fencing stuff, ready for use.

This station will carry eight to nine hundred head of cattle, and is equally, if not better, adapted for sheep.

For price and terms apply to
MR. STUBBS,
At the Mart, King-street.
Sydney, February 7. 2489

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

NIMBO, A DAIRY STATION, situate on the River Tumut, within six miles of the Township of Gundagai, with the following valuable improvements—
A brick Cottage, with five large rooms
Two good Slab Huts
Fenced Yard and Garden
Under ground Dairy, Milking Yards and Pens
100 Acres fenced in Paddocks, for grain.

The above-mentioned Station now depastures upwards of 600 head of Cattle and Horses, is of more than ordinary value from its contiguity to "*Gundagai*," for dairy purposes, or as a Sheep Station—it is bounded by the run of Mr. John Keighran.

For price and further particulars apply to
MR. STUBBS,
At the Mart, King-street.
Sydney, February 7. 2491

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

TO MILLERS, ENGINEERS, AND SHIPPERS TO THE COLONIES.

FOR SALE, ex Catherine Jamieson, a 12 Horse-power High Pressure Steam Engine, manufactured by Messrs. Farquhar and Co., Glasgow, with circular steam boiler, and all necessary gear for working; 3 pair of 4 feet mill stones, with hoisting tackle for three floors, and every requisite for starting a first-rate flour mill.

To parties interested in the neighbouring colonies or the interior, this would be a very profitable investment. For further particulars apply to W. HINDSON, 2, Macquarie-place, Sydney.
February 16. 3141

SHEEP.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

TEN THOUSAND SHEEP, warranted. They are running on a station, about one hundred miles from Brisbane Town, and are well placed for driving to any of the northern districts. A portion of cash will be required, but the remainder of the purchase money may remain at a credit, bearing eight per cent. interest to parties of respectability. Apply by letter (post paid) to Z Z., at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. 3072

FOR SALE, at Mr. T. E. JONES'S Livery Stables, Bligh-street, an excellent saddle horse, four years old, very quiet, and very fast in his paces. He is just arrived from the Hunter. Price—eighteen pounds. 3270

GRIMALDI, OR THE STRANGER.

IN consequence of the advertisement of the sale by auction of the above horse having, through some mistake, been omitted in this morning's issue, Mr. Armstrong did not think he should be studying the proprietor's interest to offer him by auction as intended, he is therefore now at the Repository for sale by private contract.

Grimaldi was imported from Hobart Town by Captain Addison, in the Eudora, and was then named the Stranger.

He was bred by — Kearney, Esq., and was got by the Van Diemen's Land Company's imported thorough-bred horse Bolivar, out of a pure high caste Arabian mare.

Grimaldi is a sure foal getter, and his stock are very superb. Maroon, the winner of the maiden plate at the last Homebush Meeting, was got by him.

His own performances on the turf are well known to the sporting world, amongst which may be mentioned the severe struggle he had with Jorrocks for the Town Plate at Mudgee, in 1845, for two miles, in which he was only beaten by a head, none others placed.
February 18. 3311

SUPERIOR GRAZING, at Frogmore, South Creek, near St. Mary's, where there is abundance of good grass and water, at the following rates:—
Cattle from 6 months to 30 months old, 7s. each per annum.
Ditto from 2½ years and upwards, 9s. each per annum.
Horses from 6 months to 3 years old, 15s. each per annum.
3 years old and upwards, 20s. each per annum.

Application to be made to PATRICK MEHAN, at S. Mallackey's, Butcher, Pitt-street, next door to Dr. Bland's; or to

JAMES HIBBERSON,
3253 On the Farm.

TO BE SOLD, by private ... two excellent Brick Houses, containing four rooms and kitchen each, with large yards and well of good water; they are neatly finished, and situated on the corner of George and James streets, Redfern, near the Independent Chapel. Inquire of Mr. CRANNEY, on the premises. 3299

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS

THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
6958 Harrington-street, Church Hill.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or, will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers.
10533 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.

ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
9560 Lower George-street.

THE undersigned are prepared to make cash advances on wool or tallow consigned to their friends Messrs. Swinton, and Co., of London.

TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO.,
2172 421, George-street.

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash buyer of Wool; or will make liberal advances on WOOL or PRODUCE, consigned to his friends in England.

Wools re-packed and sorted.

THOMAS HOLT, JUN.
244 136, George-street South.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of wool, or will make liberal advances on the same consigned to his friends, Messrs. Henry E. and M. Moses, London.

M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.
December 7. 9075

WOOL.—The undersigned are cash buyers of wool.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
7157 Queen's-place.

THE undersigned will make liberal cash advances on Wool, or other produce, consigned to his agent, Mr. Robert Brooks, London.

R. CAMPBELL,
2376 Circular Wharf.

THE undersigned are Cash Purchasers of Wool, Tallow, and other colonial produce; or, will make cash advances on the same, consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER AND CO.,
Fort-street.
December 20. 9888

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, or will make liberal Cash advance thereon, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.

COOPER AND HOLT,
Waterloo Warehouse.

WOOL CLASSING. — The undersigned continues to class and repack Wools, and will make merchantable any that may be damaged either by fresh or salt water.

All wools consigned through or classed by the undersigned, will, at the public sales in London be brought under the immediate notice of the home or foreign purchasers.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH,
Miller's Point and Queen-street,
1193 Sydney.

£500 TO LEND, on City or Suburban Property, at 8 per cent. Apply to

R. J. WANT,
3057 Pitt-street.

£1000 TO LEND, on approved security. Apply to

DUNSMURE AND LONGMORE,
3142 Bligh-street.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD WINDEYER, ESQ.

A MEETING of the Creditors is hereby convened on Monday next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the undersigned, to consider the state of the affairs.

ROGERS, RUSSELL, AND SANDFORD,
3123 Solicitors, &c., 475, George-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, as Storekeepers at Muswell Brook, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT BEAMES will continue the business on his own account, and is authorised to receive all debts due the late firm of R. Beames and Co., and will pay all pending liabilities.

THOS. KERR.
R. BEAMES.
Muswell Brook,
October 1st, 1847.
Witness to both signatures,
JOHN SHUTCLIFFE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned retiring from business, requests that all claims against him may be immediately rendered; and that all outstanding debts may be liquidated without delay.

WILLIAM WALKER,
588, George-street.
February 14. 2997

NOTICE.—Persons having claims on the undersigned are requested to present them immediately for payment.

T. H. HOOD.
Australian Club, February 14. 3075

NOTICE.—The undersigned requests all parties, having any claim on Mr. John Wedderburn to send in their accounts immediately for inspection, and all parties indebted will be pleased to pay their accounts forthwith, otherwise they will be handed over to his solicitor for recovery.

GEORGE N. STREET,
Attorney for the said John Wedderburn.
Sydney, February 12. 2971

THE undersigned having taken his passage for England in the Walmer Castle, requests that all claims against him will be forwarded to the Club House, Bent-street.

ARTHUR HODGSON.
Sydney, February 18. 3276

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Consignees of the undermentioned packages, ex Alert, from London, are requested to pass entries *immediately* for Botts's Wharf, otherwise they will be landed and stored at their expense and risk.

WM in diamond—One case merchandise
Bandock, Fairy Hill—One case ditto
J. Brown—One cask herrings.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Agents.
February 18. 3310

SHIPPERS, per the King William, Underwood, for London, are requested to pass their entries and send in their bills of lading at once. All accounts against the ship to be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by *noon*, on Monday, the 21st instant.

COOPER AND HOLT,
3294 Agents.

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply at ARMSTRONG'S Veterinary Repository, Hunter-street. 3312

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1515722

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC AND THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

WHEREAS certain Stations and the Cattle and Horses thereon, as undermentioned, have been offered for sale by certain parties, I hereby give notice, that being a partner in said stations, and in said cattle and horses, that I will not ratify said sale or sales without consent; moreover, that I will lodge caveats against leases being granted for all the said runs:—

STATIONS, SOUTH COAST.

Gundary, Bregellia, Nungutta, Genoa, } in partnership with William Campbell, Esq.

LACHLAN.

Mulgutherie and the Island adjacent, in partnership with J. O. Balfour and Co.

Likewise a Herd of Cattle, supposed to be near Adelaide, under the charge of a gentleman named "Dixon," belonging to J. O. Balfour and Co.

A Herd of Cattle under charge of Mr. James Blackett, at the Lachlan; also a number of Horses on the Lachlan and Barwin Rivers, branded WA & Co.

W. ABERCROMBIE.

P.S.—I hereby give notice, that I repudiate all transactions that have been entered into by Mr. Charles Abercrombie with A. B. Smith and R. Campbell, jun., Esq., that may prove detrimental to the interests of the creditors of Abercrombie and Co.

3298 W. A.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons against giving credit to any one in my name without my written order.

ROBERT DAWSON.

February 17. 3171

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned not to give trust or credit to my wife, Matilda Charlton, she having left her home without any provocation, as I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract from this date.

MATTHEW CHARLTON.

Cumberland-street, February 17. 3246

A CARD.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING, Auctioneer, Commission Agent, and General Registry Office for SERVANTS, 137, King-street East, Next door to the *Chronicle* Office.

WANTING ENGAGEMENTS:

Housemaids, Nurserymaids, Cooks, Butlers, Coachmen, Grooms, Shepherds, Hut-keepers, Bullock-drivers, Blacksmiths, Gardeners, and Agricultural Labourers.

*** A respectable married couple—the man as cook, and the woman as laundress or general house-servant.

N. B.—No CHARGE MADE until a situation is obtained. 3280

TO BUILDERS.—The Churchwardens of St. John's Parish, Parramatta, will receive tenders until the 1st of March next, for the erection of a Lodge in the Church Yard.

A plan and specification can be seen on application to Mr. WATKINS, and to whom the tenders are to be addressed.

The Churchwardens do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Parramatta, February 18. 3261

ST. PHILIP'S NEW CHURCH.—Tenders are required for cutting away and levelling the site of the proposed new Church of St. Philip, Sydney. Specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND BLACKET, South Head Road, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before Wednesday, March 1st, at noon.

The Committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. 3178

TO PLASTERERS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the plasterers' works required to a new house, &c., erecting in George-street, (opposite the Old Burial Ground). The plans and specification will be seen at the office of James Hume, of King street, architect, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before Friday, at noon, the 25th instant.

JAMES HUME.

King-street, February 16. 3128

CATTLE WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FOR shipment to Auckland, from 500 to 2000 head, of fair cattle, averaging from 500 to 600 lbs. each. Any parties willing to contract for the above shipment, will hear full particulars by applying to

R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer,

1083 George-street, Sydney.

TO BREEDERS AND HOLDERS OF HORSE STOCK,

☞ WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

200 HEAD of Brood Mares, in good condition

Applications, containing particulars of breed, ages, and the lowest price, to be forwarded to MR. STUBBS,

2905 At the Mart, King-street.

COALS.—Wanted, about forty tons Newcastle Coals, to be delivered on board the Maid of Erin, at the Queen's Wharf. Apply on board. 3284

CEDAR.—Wanted, 6000 feet of the best cedar, in the log.

Apply on board the Maid of Erin, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to

JOHN MACNAMARA,

3285 Queen-street.

REQUIRED—An Organist for St. John's Church, Parramatta. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid,) to the Rev. H. H. BOBART, Parsonage.

Parramatta, February 18. 3260

WANTED, a horse-hair seating weaver; a good workman will find constant employment by applying, personally, or by letter, post-paid, to J. BENSON, Druitt-street.

N. B.—Horse-hair or ox tails bought in any quantity, for cash 2313

TO SPAYERS OF CATTLE.—Wanted, to proceed to Moreton Bay, a competent Spayer. Apply to

2709 MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

WANTED, three rough carpenters. Apply to G. DENT, Globe-street. 3249

MILLER WANTED—A Second or under Miller for a Steam Mill in the country. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ORR, Engineer, Bathurst-street, Sydney. 3188

WANTED, a respectable young woman as nursemaid, who understands plain needlework. Apply at the office of the undersigned, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

E. H. POLLARD, Queen's-place.

February 17. 3203

WANTED, by a married Man of experience, a situation as a Miller. For further particulars apply, post-paid, to Mr. E. LARKIN, Appin Mills.

N.B.—This advertisement will only appear twice. 3116

WANTED.—The advertiser, who has had considerable experience as a Miller, Storekeeper, and Bookkeeper, is desirous to meet with a similar situation. Unexceptionable references can be given. Apply to B. Z., care of Saunders and Bubb, Agents, 320, Pitt-street.

February 18. 3278

WANTED, by a young man of industrious habits, a situation as Clerk, Shopman, or an Assistant in a Country Store. He has had some experience in a general store, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. A permanent situation is what the advertiser is desirous of obtaining. Address by letter, X. Y. Z, *Herald*-Office.

3261

MR. GEORGE PICKERING, General Registry Office, 137, King-street East.—Wants a Situation, a Man, Wife, and four Sons, to take charge of a Sheep Station in the Bathurst District. 3262

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.—Strayed from "Bulderagera," in November, 1847—a Roan Horse, 15 hands high, branded JG on the *off side* of the neck. He was seen on the 1st January last, at Warwick Plains, on the River Lachlan, and is supposed to have been stolen and taken towards Goulburn. The above reward will be paid to any parties giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the above horse, and conviction of the thieves. Should the horse have only strayed, a reward of two pounds will be paid on his delivery to F. LORD, Esq., M.C., Bathurst; or to the undersigned, at Bulderagera.

3179 GEORGE LORD.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen from Burrowa, a chesnut Colt, three years old, blaze face, and two hind legs white, branded B near shoulder, IN off shoulder. Was stolen by a man who gave the name of Murphy, but supposed name Patrick Duigan, He was seen riding the horse near the Lachlan River, and it is probable he has gone to the Bathurst district. A reward of Five Pounds will be paid on the apprehension and conviction of the aforesaid party, and recovery of the horse; or Two Pounds for the delivery of the horse, on application to Mr. Patrick HURLEY, Burrowa Inn, by Yass. 2763

MRS. MAURICE FELTON wishes to make it generally known that she is prepared to receive boarders, and has at present some rooms vacant.

73, Phillip-street, second door from Hunter-street. 2989

WOOL STORES.—To be Let, the Stores lately occupied by Messrs Boyd, being the south-west angle of Unwin's Stores, Argyle-street, admirably adapted for a wool store, being perfectly dry, and containing four commodious stories. Apply to Mr. ROBERTS, Bank of Australia Buildings, Sydney. 2769

OFFICES and ROOMS TO LET, in one of the best situations in Sydney. Merchants, Solicitors, and others are informed that the undersigned, intending shortly to close the RETAIL portion of his EARTHENWARE business, will be enabled to let a complete suit of Offices, including his present large Show-room on the first floor, together with the whole of the upper part of the house, consisting of five rooms, which are supplied with water from the City Water Works. This portion of the house, as well as the offices, has the advantage of a separate side entrance.

For rent, and any further information, apply to

R. M. ROBEY,

3267 427, George-street.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET, that old established and well known house, No. 588, Lower George-street, now in full trade, with fittings, and every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. The fixtures, &c., to be taken at a valuation, also, the stock, or part, if required.

WILLIAM WALKER,

588, Lower George-street.

(Immediate possession can be given.) 2873

PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET.—To Let, a house in this flourishing line of business, the weekly taking of which exceeds £28. Also, one which for the going in the small sum of £60 for bar fixtures, license, good will, &c., &c., is only required. For particulars apply to

JOHN HART,

General Agent and Broker, No. 133, King-street, the same premises as the *Chronicle* Newspaper Office. 3286

HOUSE AND EXTENSIVE SHOP.—TO BE LET, for a term or otherwise, the premises No. 577, GEORGE-STREET, many years in the occupation of Mr. William Hebblewhite, now of Captain Birkenshaw.

Possession on the 10th May next. Apply on the premises.

February 13. 3258

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the ground floor and cellars of the house, No. 478, George-street, Sydney, together with other apartments, or the whole house if required. Apply on the premises to

R. HENRY WAY,

233 Solicitor and Notary.

TO LET, the Dwelling-House situated in Bligh-street, now in the occupation of Mrs. Goodsir, containing every convenience suitable for a respectable family.

For further particulars apply upon the premises, or to

ALLAN M'GAA,

3277 Queen-street.

TO LET, a good dwelling-house in Windmill-street, consisting of five rooms and back kitchen. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 2469

TO LET, that excellent and commodious dwelling house, situate in Elizabeth-street South, at present in the occupation of Thomas Woolley, Esq., consisting of drawing and dining room, library, eight bed-rooms, pantry, detached kitchen and servants' rooms, large cellar, laundry, two stall stable and coach house, with loft and groom's apartment. There are two wells of water, large and well-stocked garden, forming together a complete and suitable respectable family residence.

For cards to view, and other information apply to Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Agent, 446, George-street. 2513

BALMAIN.—To let, a Cottage, pleasantly situated, with water frontage. Rent, moderate. For terms apply to H. T. BASS, on the premises.

February 18. 3247

TO LET, a Cottage on the Surry Hills, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, and garden. Rent moderate. Apply to GEORGE MITCHELL, near the Boundary Stone public-house. 3257

TO BE LET, a Verandah Cottage, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen, stable, coach-house, garden ground, &c., pleasantly situated on the Botany Road, Chippendale. For particulars apply to Mr. PETERS, at the corner Cottage. 3260

TO BE LET, a Cottage on the Redfern, lately occupied by R. Cassels, Esq. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to P. F. MORGAN, 271, Pitt-street.

February 16, 1848. 3108

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a close-fenced Paddock, situated at Five Dock, containing about thirty acres, bounded on one side by Iron Cove Creek, and on the other by the Great North Road, being divided from Captain Wilson's property by a fence. There is a slab hut and stable on it, and a blacksmith's shop, at which there is a good business done. For particulars apply to

FRANCIS GAUNSON,

George-street, Sydney.

February 16. 3162

TO LET ON LEASE, on very moderate terms, a comfortable house, with twenty acres of cleared land attached, at Five Dock. Apply to L. C., at this Office. 2467

TO LET and SELL, a large and commodious House, three miles from Sydney, Orchard, and Grass Paddock, with a valuable Vineyard of three acres, comprising together 11 acres. The tenant must purchase, but the payments to be very easy, by instalments, and at a low rent in lieu of interest. Apply at the office of J. P. MACKENZIE, Coal Wharf, Druitt-street. 1794

SOUTH HEAD.—Furnished lodgings to let, at Duke's Cottage, where particulars may be obtained, or at Theresa Cottage, opposite the Flag staff, Upper Fort-street. 3078

THE "OLD BAY HORSE" INN,

PARRAMATTA-ROAD.

TO LET ON LEASE, this old established road-side Inn, near the Petersham Race-course, Parramatta Road, possessing every accommodation for a respectable Inn, as well as a genteel residence. Apply to Mr. ROBERTS, Bank of Australia Buildings, Sydney. 2768

TO MASTER BAKERS AND OTHERS.—To Let on Lease, at North Brisbane, Moreton Bay, a well-finished six-room Brick House, with detached Bake-house, and a 600 patent London register furnace Oven, with double segment crown, (not its equal in the colony), now in full trade; to be let for a term of years. A person of a moderate capital will find this an excellent opportunity to invest it, as the profits are large, and would no doubt in a short time have the principal part of the trade to himself, the proprietor only letting it wishing to retire from business. For further particulars enquire of Mr. GEORGE LITTLE, King-street, between York and Clarence streets; or to the proprietor, on the premises. 2560

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSES, GIG, AND HARNESS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

Two SADDLE HORSES, three gig horses, a first rate town pony, two bush horses (one broke to harness), a good cart or dray horse, a phaeton horse, "Snob" a fast trotting pony, Victory, a superior saddle horse, and several other horses.

Also,

A second hand gig and gig harness, and a carriage almost new. 3291

"VICTORY,"

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

"VICTORY," a very superior saddle horse, by Barracoota, out of a very good mare. He is perfectly sound, and quiet, a good walker, and only four years old. He will be sold with or without his saddle and bridle. 3290

"SNOB."

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock,

"SNOB," a very smart pony, trotting fourteen miles an hour with ease, strong, sound, and quiet. 3289

PAINT OILS, CEMENT, LOGWOOD CHIPS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, 22ND INSTANT,

At 11,

18 IRON DRUMS, each 5 gallons boiled oil

16 Iron drums, each 5 gallons raw oil

8 Cans, each 3 gallons boiled and raw oil

2 Cases, each 17 gallons ditto

13 Barrels Roman cement (Nine Elms brand)

1 Hogshead logwood chips.

Terms at sale. 3288

WOOL-LASHING, BROOMS, SCYTHE HANDLES, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, 22ND INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock,

12 CWT. MANILA WOOL-LASHING

24 Dozen carpet brooms

350 Scythe handles

3 Casks wine corks

3 Bales 3-bushel bags.

Terms at sale. 3287

VINEGAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD,

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT,

At eleven,

15 HALF-HOGSHEADS superior Vinegar

15 Quarter-casks ditto ditto.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 3279

WINE GLASSES, TUMBLERS, DOLLS, BEADS, POCKET AND RACK COMBS, RAZORS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE, ROLLER, AND GIG BITS, BRACES, THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, WHEAT SIEVES, &c.

MR R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,

ON MONDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 Cases wine glasses

3 Ditto half-pint tumblers

2 Casks dolls, assorted sizes

1 Case beads

2 Cases rack and pocket combs

1 Case razors, in cases

1 Case bridle, roller, and gig bits

1 Case braces

2 Bales three-bushel bags

3 Cases wheat sieves, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 3242

TO DEALERS, IRONMONGERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

ON MONDAY, THE 21ST FEBRUARY,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

The following assortment of Ironmongery, without reserve, viz.:—

Sail needles

Tower shutter bolts

Flat spring ditto

Braces and bits

Spokeshaves

T bevils

Mortice gauges

Squares and screw drivers

Table and dessert knives

Fish kettles, Italian irons

Kent, lath, and shoe hammers

Skew butts, copper wire, &c.

Also,

A variety of other articles too numerous for insertion.

Terms—Cash. 3295

TO GROCERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, &c.

STOCK IN TRADE, FIXTURES, UTENSILS, &c. &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Mr. William Walker to sell by auction, on the premises, Lower George-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 21ST,

At eleven o'clock,

in consequence of his retirement from this business, the whole of the Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Utensils, &c., consisting of—

Teas (best brands)

Sugars

Coffee

Pepper

Pickles

Sauces

Sperm Candles

Blacking

Liverpool Salt—together with the usual assortment comprising a general Grocery Stock.

ALSO,

Fixtures

Weights and Scales

Sugar and Coffee Mills

Grocers' Paper

Gas Fittings

Spring Cart, Dray, Harness, Saddles, &c., &c.

Terms at Sale. 3307

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES SHEA.

MR. W. G. MOORE

HAS received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell, on the premises, No. 318, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Newton's Auction Mart,

THIS MORNING, 19TH FEBRURRY,

At 11 o'clock,

The Stock-in-trade and Furniture of the above Insolvent, comprising—

General stock of Groceries

Household Furniture

Fixtures, &c.

Terms—Cash. 3309

MONDAY, 21ST INSTANT.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WOOLPACKS, SACKS, AND DRAY COVERS.

MR. LYONS will sell by auction, at the stores of Messrs. Cooper and Holt, corner of Market and George streets, on

MONDAY, 21ST INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

73 woolpacks

20 sacks

5 dray covers

Damaged by salt water.

Terms at sale. 3071

MONDAY, 21ST INSTANT.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE. TO WHALERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, OILMEN, COLOURMEN, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

BY MR. LYONS,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the Stores of Messrs. Cooper and Holt, corner of Market and George streets,

ON MONDAY, 21ST INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

80 KEGS BLACK PAINT

40 Ditto yellow ditto

40 Ditto green ditto

24 Jars green ditto

12 Ditto sky blue ditto

12 Ditto patent yellow ditto

10 Hogsheads basket salt

1 Case jams and jellies

12 Cases bottled fruits

2 Cases assorted sauces

1 Case raspberry vinegar

4 Cases salad oil

12 Cases mustard

50 Casks bottled ale

Europe whale lines

Ditto lance warps

22 Coils Europe rope

20 Ditto spunyarn

9 White Manila whale lines

10 Ditto lance warps

Tarred Hambro' lines

Log lines

Lead lines

Deep sea lines

Signal halliards

Fishing lines

House line and marline

60 Bales oakum

100 Half barrels Stockholm tar

17 Barrels rosin.

Terms at sale. 3072

TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

TO CROCKERYWARE MEN, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND AND THE ISLANDS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by public auction, at his Mart,

ON TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY,

At 11 o'clock,

34 PACKAGES EARTHENWARE, now landing, ex St. Vincent, viz.:

Three crates printed French concave plates, 10 inch, blue Isola Belle

Two crates twifflers, 9 inch flats

One crate muffins, 6 and 7 inch flats

One cask baking dishes, 8 to 12 inches, and 11 inch covered dishes

One crate pressed ewers and basins, and trifle cans

Two crates pressed ewers and basins, chambers, soap boxes, and brush trays

One crate chambers and bowls

Three crates breakfast cups and saucers, teapots, sugars, butters, and milk jugs

One crate printed bowls, blue Isola Belle

Two crates pressed jugs, trifle cans

Three crates blue edge French plates, 10 inch

Two crates twifflers, 9 inch flats

One crate muffins, 6 and 7 inch flats

One crate baking dishes, 8 to 12 inch

One crate pressed ewers and basins, 6 and 9 inch, basins and printed trifle cans

Two crates chambers and bowls

One case C. C. nappies

Two crates fancy dept. jugs, and trifle cans

Three crates fancy dept. jugs

One crate gold lustre figured Victoria jugs, and toy grotto jugs and mugs

Terms at sale. 2078

TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

TO SHIPPERS TO THE ISLANDS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on

TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY,

At 11 o'clock,

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

64 China Garden Seats, of various ornamental patterns, suitable for verandahs, grottos, &c.

30 Bamboo Arm Chairs

16 Cases Beads, assorted colours and sizes, fit for the Island trade.

15 coils spunyarn.

Terms at sale. 2978

THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell at the residence of

T. G. S. SWAN, ESQ., A.C.G.,

at his residence in O'Connell-street, adjoining Mr. Justice Dickinson's.

ON THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY,

At 11 o'clock,

A VARIETY OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of—

Sofas, couches, chairs, dining, loo and card tables, ladies' work table, Brussels carpets, hearth rugs, very handsome double winged wardrobe, washhand-stands and dressing tables, four-post bedsteads, bedding, &c., chest of drawers, China, glass, and crockery ware, amongst which

A VERY SUPERIOR STONE DINNER SERVICE, gold and green, Emperor's pattern, with dessert service, gold and blue.

And a variety of kitchen and other useful household utensils.

*** Catalogues may be had at the auctioneer's two days previous to the sale. 3198

MONDAY, 28TH INSTANT.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF F. W. UNWIN.

MR. LYONS

WILL sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON MONDAY, 28TH INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

By order of the Official Assignee,

All the right, title, and interest, of the assignee in and to the following assets:—

One share in the Sydney College

About 12½ acres of Land near the Wooden Bridge, on the left of the road, and

About 18½ acres of the high land between the road to Undercliff and the Public Road on the top of the hill—at Cook's River.

Sundry claims to land in New Zealand

A reversionary interest in two shares under the will of the late J. Cantwell.

121 Shares in the Australasian Sugar Company.

Terms at sale. 3126

WEDNESDAY, 23RD INSTANT.

200 BOXES WINDOW GLASS.

MR. LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on

WEDNESDAY, 23RD INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

55 Cases Window Glass—

11 x 9	12 x 9	12 x 10	13 x 10
14 x 10	14 x 11	15 x 10	
103 Ditto ditto—			
15 x 12	16 x 12	16 x 13	16 x 14
18 x 12	18 x 14	18 x 16	20 x 15
21 x 14	21 x 16	21 x 18	
22 x 14	22 x 16	22 x 18	24 x 16
19 Ditto ditto—			
24 x 18	24 x 20	26 x 20	
26 x 22	28 x 22		
23 Ditto ditto—			
28 x 24	30 x 24.		

Terms at sale. 3191

TUESDAY, 29TH INSTANT.

TEN SUPERIOR BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,

IN FORBES-STREET,

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Between the properties of the late

SIR JAMES DOWLING AND T. W. SMART, ESQ.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. LYONS,

At his Mart,

ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT,

At 12 o'clock precisely,

Being part of the Estate of Edward Hallen, Esq,

The above allotments are well situated in

FORBES-STREET,

which has been already proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* as one of the thoroughfares of the city, and has been thrown open accordingly; it is 66 feet wide, and leads in a direct line from William-street to the head of

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY,

near Mr. Scott's handsome residence.

From the extensive frontage of this ground, and its great depth, ample room is afforded for the erection of RESPECTABLE DWELLING-HOUSES, with out offices, besides allowing a very considerable space for the formation of GARDENS, for which purpose the land is particularly suitable, and it is almost on a level and nearly in the centre of the valley.

These allotments are almost in a right line with the "CATHOLIC CHAPEL," for Woolloomooloo-street, which faces Lots A and B, passes directly from them up to it on its south side.

It is another great advantage that the luxury of sea bathing may be had within a stone's throw of this property in Woolloomooloo Bay.

The supply of houses in this locality cannot keep pace with the demand for them, indeed, it only requires a glance to convince any one that what little ground now remains open will be very soon occupied by buildings, as they are rapidly springing up all around, and in a short time land will scarcely be attainable there at any price.

LOT A,

Adjoins T. W. Smart, Esq.'s land; it has 27 feet 9 inches frontage to Forbes-street, by about 140 feet depth, and has back entrance from Judge-street.

LOT B,

Has 27 feet 9 inches frontage to Forbes-street, by about 140 feet depth; it has back entrance from Judge-street in the rear, and is also bounded on the south side by Woolloomooloo-street.

LOTS C, D, E, F, G, H, I, AND K,

Have each 33 feet frontage to Forbes-street, by about 140 feet depth, and have each a back entrance from Judge-street.

Lot C is also bounded on the north side by Woolloomooloo-street. Lot K adjoins Samuel Nesbitt's allotment, which was formerly a part of Sir James Dowling's Grant.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Twenty per cent. cash deposit; the residue by bills at *six* and *twelve* months from day of sale, bearing *eight* per cent. interest.

A plan of the allotments by Mr. Knapp is on view at the Mart, and lithographic plans are in preparation. 2643

MONDAY, 13TH MARCH,

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

BLOOD STOCK,

Consisting of—

IMPORTED HORSES, MARES, FILLIES, AND COLTS, THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM CATTLE AND IMPORTED BULLS, SUFFOLK BRED CART MARES AND COLTS, WORKING HORSE TEAMS, WORKING BULLOCKS, DRAYS, &c.

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

At Public Auction,

At "WALLGROVE," Western Road, the Estate of Charles Roberts, Esq.,

On MONDAY, 13TH MARCH,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. LYONS has been favoured by the above gentleman with instructions to dispose of the whole of his

VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK,

which are the pick of his stud, and the result of many years' unremitting attention. They have been most carefully bred from animals selected, regardless of expense or trouble, among which are some of the most celebrated of the day for either

BLOOD, BONE, OR BEAUTY.

The BLOOD STOCK consists of about

100 HEAD

of Horses, Mares, Colts, and Fillies.

The IMPORTED HORSES

"EGREMONT"

and

"GIGLER,"

the latter was imported by H. H. Kater, Esq.; and the Two HORSES,

"SULTANA" and "VANITY,"

which are entered for the next St. Leger and Trial Stakes at Homebush May meeting, will be sold with their engagements.

BESIDES THE ABOVE

there are from 40 to 50

SUFFOLK-BRED CART MARES AND COLTS

4 WORKING HORSE TEAMS

6 WORKING BULLOCK TEAMS, with DRAYS, POLES, YOKES, CHAINS, and TARPAULINS, to each.

Also

from about 200 head of

THOROUGH BRED DURHAM CATTLE, and several

IMPORTED BULLS.

A quantity of Farming Implements, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Chaff-cutting Machine, &c.

*** Any purchaser of horses or cattle may allow them to remain at "Wallgrove" for one month after the sale, free of expense.

Terms at sale.

Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready for delivery, at Mr. Lyons's Rooms, about a week before the sale.

A LUNCH WILL BE PROVIDED.

3259

MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

BY AUCTION.

SYDNEY PROPERTY,

CORNER OF CAMBRIDGE AND ARGYLE STREETS,

☞ To the highest bidder.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on

MONDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

At 12 o'clock precisely,

All that allotment or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement eight perches, situate in Sydney, parish of St. Philip, county of Cumberland, allotment No. 10 of section No. 76, and bounded on the east by Cambridge-street 58 feet, more or less, together with the premises erected thereon producing the inadequate rental of 7s. per week.

The "pride and glory," however, of this identical property is traceable to its extent of street frontage in Argyle and Cambridge streets.

TERMS:—

Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue on the completion of the title deeds.

3272

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19,

At Eleven o'clock,

First.—A good collection of furniture, consisting of tables, cheffoniers, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, sideboards, wash-hand-stands, bronzed fenders, wardrobes, &c.

After which,

Some excellent horses

Capital gig

Stong drays, &c., &c.

Also,

A variety of sundries, comprising—dinner and breakfast sets, chimney glasses, blacking, ketchup, &c.

Terms—Cash. 3274

SATURDAY'S SALE.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

A small lot, (only 21 mats) of very beautiful dry white TABLE SUGAR:—the only sample of the kind in the market.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19,

Twenty-one bags of very fine, dry, white Table Sugar,—equal to crushed lump; in lots to suit purchasers. 3273

MESS BEEF.

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

16 Casks mess beef.

Without Reserve.

Terms—Cash. 2911

FOR NEXT SATURDAY'S SALE.

HANDSOME TANDEM GIG, &c.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

A very neat second-hand Gig, with complete set of harness.

Terms—Cash. 2909

FOR NEXT SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19,

A more than usually excellent assortment of household furniture, viz.:—

Horsehair sofas

Book cases

Cheffoniers

Tables and chairs

China and glassware, &c.

Which will be fully particularized in a subsequent advertisement. 2910

FOR SALE, AT HINTON,

WITH NAVIGATION TO THE DOOR,

NEAR THE HINTON HOTEL.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, on

MONDAY NEXT, 21ST FEBRUARY,

At the Mart, King-street,

At 12 o'clock precisely,

All that piece or parcel of valuable building land, situate in the township of Hinton, having 100 feet frontage to Hunter River, by 218 feet in depth, being a capital property on which to establish a

GENERAL STORE.

Without Reserve.

Terms—Cash. 2908

400 HEAD CATTLE FOR SALE,

OF THE DURHAM BREED,

CONSISTING OF

BULLOCKS, STEERS, COWS, AND HEIFERS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction,

ON MONDAY NEXT, 21ST FEBRUARY,

At the Mart, King-street,

At 12 o'clock precisely,

400 HEAD of superior bred CATTLE, running under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Johnstone, at the Manning River, where they will be delivered.

Terms at sale. 2995

NOTICE TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

ALTERATION IN SALE.

The undermentioned Valuable Frontage Property on the Parramatta road, at Camperdown Village,

WILL BE SOLD ON THE GROUND,

BY MR. STUBBS.

ON MONDAY NEXT, 21ST FEBRUARY,

At One o'clock,

Instead of at the Mart, King-street, as previously advertised.

TO PURCHASERS OF FRONTAGE PROPERTY ON THE PARRAMATTA ROAD,

AT

CAMPERDOWN VILLAGE,

BETWEEN MRS. THOMPSON'S WELL-KNOWN INN AND THE SYDNEY TOLL BAR.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor, to sell by public auction, on the Ground,

ON MONDAY, THE 21ST DAY FEBRUARY,

At 1 o'clock precisely,

(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,)

All that central Building Ground, situated on the Parramatta Road, at the corner of the Camperdown Road, having a frontage to the Parramatta Road of fifty feet, by a depth of one hundred and two feet of frontage to the Camperdown Road. The whole fenced in with a substantial three-railed fence.

☞ In one or two lots.

Terms:—Half cash, and the remainder at three months. 3146

A PRIMARY GRANT OF 1280 ACRES OF LAND,

AT PORT MACQUARIE.

Also,

A VALUABLE MIXED HERD OF CATTLE, NUMBERING 504 HEAD,

WITH THEIR INCREASE SINCE THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1846.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction,

ABSOLUTELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

At the Mart, King-street,

ON MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1848,

At 12 o'clock precisely,

FIRST.—A Primary Grant of 1280 Acres of Land, at Red Bank, Port Macquarie, lately the well-known property of Mr. William Pendray, who expended a large capital in improving it, being all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1280 acres, be the same more or less, situate at Red Bank, in the County of Macquarie, adjoining on the west by the land of Matthew Mitchell, and bounded on the east by a line north 280 chains, (commencing at the River Hastings), on the north by a line west 80 chains, on the west by a line south 126 chains to the River Hastings, and on the south by that river, being the land promised to Edward Waterton, &c., &c.

Also,

SECOND.—A valuable Herd of Cattle, consisting of—

150 Cows, WP

150 Bullocks, WP

68 Steers, WP

68 Heifers, WP

68 Calves, WP

(As per muster on the 19th February, 1846, and all calves given in not more than six months old,)

TOGETHER WITH ALL THEIR INCREASE SINCE THE 9TH JULY, 1847.

The abovenamed Land and Cattle will be KNOCKED DOWN TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, and on liberal terms. 3206

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, PAINTINGS, &c.,

PREVIOUS TO THE PROPRIETOR'S DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Mr. J. J. Court, to sell by auction, at his Residence, Balmain, opposite the Large House lately erected by Mr. Entwistle,

ON MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 21, 1848,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

The following Household Furniture, comprising—

Bedsteads

Mattresses and palliasses

Large swing and pier glasses

Oil paintings

Sofas and chairs

Tables

Chest drawers

Bed furniture

Kitchen utensils

Sundry other articles.

Terms—Cash.

☞ The steamers are constantly running during the day, and land passengers within a few yards of Mr. Court's residence. 3285

PRIME COLONIAL CHEESE AND WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19,

At half-past 11,

117 COLONIAL CHEESE, in the very primest condition

4 Quarter-casks White Wine Vinegar.

Terms—Cash. 3302

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19,

At 12 o'clock,

147 BALES FLEECE WOOL

8 Ditto greasy ditto

1017 Sheepskins

33 Salted hides.

Terms—Cash. 3301

WATER CART.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY,

At half-past 12 o'clock,

A WATER CART, nearly new.

Terms—Cash. 3300

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON MONDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY,

At 10 o'clock,

A GENERAL Assortment of useful Household Furniture, consisting of sideboards, cabinet, and secretaire, chest of drawers, chairs, looking-glasses, pictures, bedsteads and mattresses, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 3304

COTTAGE ALLOTMENTS ON THE REDFERN ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

ON THE GROUND,

ON MONDAY, THE 21ST FEBRUARY,

At 12 o'clock,

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

MR. MORT

HAS instructions to sell to the highest bidder by public auction, on the Ground, situate in Pitt-street and George-street, adjoining the residence of Mr. Chapman,

The following really desirable Building Allotments, viz.:—

AS PER PLAN AT THE ROOMS.

Nos. 1, 2, 31, and 32, having frontages to George-street, (the continuation of George-street in the city), of 37 feet 6 inches, by depths of 90 feet; Nos. 2 and 31 are divided by Albert-street.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 26, 25, 20, and 19, fronting to Albert-street, each 25 feet by depths of 75 feet.

No. 15. Frontage to Pitt-street of 37 feet 6 inches, by 75 feet deep.

ALSO,

No. 16. A most excellent plot of land, having upon it

A GOOD COTTAGE

and garden ground. The land has a frontage to Pitt-street (the continuation of the City-street) of 69 feet by a depth of 232 feet 6 inches. This is a capital allotment for a good house.

☞ Looking to the large influx of people which will be introduced into the colony during the next year or two, by means of immigration, as now proposed by the British Government, it is not too much to say that these beautifully situated allotments, commanding as they do the city and country—a stones' throw from the one, and yet in the pure air of the other—will treble themselves in value; indeed, who that remembers this place a desert waste a few years ago, and now beholds it a populous township, can doubt but it will ere long assume a price as far beyond its present worth, as its present worth exceeds its original value.

Terms at sale. 3305

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. EXTENSIVE SALE OF BRANDY AND RUM.

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, EXPORTERS, INNKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY,

At 11 o'clock,

50 Hogsheads superior Rum

396 Cases premier pale French Brandy.

Terms liberal, at sale. 3303

900 HEAD OF SUPERIOR-BRED CATTLE.

With the Right and Interest to a magnificent STATION,

ON YARROW CREEK, NEW ENGLAND.

MR. A. DODDS has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the "Northumberland" Hotel, West Maitland, on

THURSDAY, THE 24TH FEBRUARY,

At 12 o'clock,

900 Head of superior-bred CATTLE, consisting of dairy cows, heifers, and steers; all calves under six months given in.

Together with,

The whole of the Right and Interest to the STATION, known as "Kingsgate," on Yarrow Creek, New England.

On the station there is a newly-erected Verandah COTTAGE, containing four good rooms, floored and plastered, a strong slab STORE, 24 feet in length, Men's Huts, Stock and Milking Yards, Garden, two cultivation Paddocks, about 15 acres, and a Grazing Paddock, enclosed with a three-railed fence, of about 25 acres. These improvements, with the exception of the men's huts, have all been erected within the last eighteen months.

The station is a first rate summer or winter run, capable of depasturing 3000 head of horned cattle, or sheep in proportion. It is bounded by the Yarra Creek and Man's Creek, having a never-failing supply of water in all seasons, and distant from the Clarence Township about 120 miles, and 60 miles from the post town of Armidale.

The Cattle will be delivered one month after the day of sale, and every assistance given to brand, &c.

THE TERMS are 10 per cent. on the fall of the hammer; and the residue to be paid in cash, on delivery of the Cattle and Station. 3117

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Saturday, February 19, 1848.*

Extraordinary

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1848.

Very late News from England.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, Saturday, 7 p.m.

THE arrival of the Hyderabad, after a passage of ninety-six days, has put us in possession of English newspapers to the 10th November, three weeks later than those previously received via India, and five weeks after those received direct.

The determination of the Government to permit the Bank of England to break through the restrictions of the Bank Charter Act had had a baneful effect, for although failures continued to occur, they appear to have been nearly all consequent on those which had taken place in October. No very important house had gone. The prices of raw materials had declined, but not so much as might have been expected.

Parliament was to meet on the 18th November. It was supposed that the Government would bring in a Bill of Indemnity for the Bank of England, but whether any permanent relaxation of the Act would be proposed was doubtful. From the replies of the Ministry to different deputations it would appear to be their opinion that the depression was the natural consequence of over speculation, more particularly in railroads, and that no legislative interference would be effectual.

We have given as many extracts as time will permit, and shall continue them in Monday's paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

FEBRUARY 19.—Hyderabad, ship, 815 tons, Captain Castle, from London the 27th October, and Plymouth the 12th November, with 271 bounty immigrants, Dr. John Gray, R.N., Surgeon Superintendant.

The Hyderabad came to an anchor off Fort Macquarie about three o'clock this afternoon, having made a quick passage of ninety-six days from Plymouth. Of the two hundred and seventy-one immigrants she has on board, there are forty-one married couples, fifty-eight single men, seventy-two single women, thirty-one boys, and eighteen girls, from seven to fourteen years of age, and three infants. There have been five births and seven deaths on the passage, six of the latter, however, were children. Nearly the whole of the number are Irish, and consist principally of agricultural labourers. All appear strong and healthy.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—There had been no arrivals in England from Sydney subsequent to the Euphrates, but intelligence had been received in Liverpool to the 13th of July, which must have been via India or Valparaiso. The Chaseley, (P.O.P.) Weighill, sailed from the Downs for Sydney on the 3rd November. The Tam O'Shanter, 450, Marienherg, was to sail for Sydney on the 10th, and the Salacia, 450, Webster, on the 25th November. The Jane Catherine, 500 tons, Hewitt, had been appointed the Post Office Packet for December. The Euphrates, 750 tons, Monro, was advertised to sail for Sydney on the 10th; and the Herald, 407 tons, East, on the 15th December. H.M.S. Castor, from New Zealand, arrived at Chatham on the 7th November, to be paid off. The Morayshire, Barclay, from Launceston, arrived at Gravesend on the 24th October. The Posthumous, Davidson, sailed for Port Phillip on the 28th October. The John Wickliffe, 661 tons, Daly, was to sail from Gravesend for Otago and Wellington, with emigrants, on the 15th November. The David Malcolm, 538 tons, Smith, was to sail from Plymouth for Adelaide, with emigrants, on the 1st December. The Lady Peel sailed from Plymouth for Port Phillip, with emigrants, on the 10th November. The Brankenmoor, Carr, was laid on for Adelaide.

WOOL MARKETS.

BRITISH WOOL.

THE amount of business has been almost nominal. The stocks on hand are small for the time of year. The trade in all its branches continues firm, and the state of the money market has not produced any failures. The advertisement of Colonial sales, to the extent of 30,000 bales, struck all the north country manufacturers with terror, and was considered imprudent by all connected with the trade. The merchants, however, have discovered their error, and have withdrawn about half the quantity, showing a disposition to meet the views of the manufacturers, and supply them as their necessities occur. It is possible that the Government relaxation may have enabled the merchants to take this step, which has so far operated beneficially, as everything in this department of commerce is sound, speculation having been unthought of for years. Still, as far as regards the general business of the country, as connected with the banking department, the aid may be said to have come too late; for having allowed the confidence of the public in the north country banks to be shaken, it is not a trifling salve that can restore it. As far as the wool trade is concerned confidence is the only element wanted, and the withdrawal of half the Colonial wool is the first approach of it. The American trade has been very good. In the Canadas also our manufacturers have commanded a large sale. The accounts from India are better than they have been for years. Leipzic fair went off remarkably well, and the German merchants are disposed to give large orders as soon as they think the opportune moment has arrived. With all these exhilarating circumstances under consideration, the conclusion is not abstruse that if farmers, merchants, and dealers will have patience they will realize a fair price for their wool.

LEEDS, OCTOBER 29.—The transactions in combing and clothing wools this week have been very limited. Prices are rather in favour of the buyer, although the smallness of the transactions renders them in a great measure nominal.

LEICESTER, SATURDAY LAST.—Trade here is in the same prostrate state as for the few weeks past, and little is doing in fleeces from the growers, and forced sales are at lower prices.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.—SCOTCH.—There is little doing in laid Highland, only for the immediate and pressing wants of the trade, at late rates. White Highland not so much inquired after. There have been a few small sales in both crossed and Cheviot, at about late rates.

Import for the week ....., 532 bags
Previously this year .....13,431 „

FOREIGN.—The attendance of the trade is at present engaged with the public sales now in progress in London, and we have had little doing here. There will be a public sale here on the 18th November, when about 1200 bales of East India and 500 bales other low sorts will be offered.

Import for the week ..... 76 bales.
Previously this year .....59,371 „

FOREIGN WOOL.

CITY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1.—The imports of wool into London last week were 503 bales, of which 170 were from Van Diemen's Land, 122 from South Australia, 98 from the Cape of Good Hope, 64 from Monte Video, and the rest from Germany.

The public sales of wool have been proceeding daily since our last, and have gone off but indifferently, a good deal being withdrawn. They have proceeded in about the following order :—

Last Monday's sale was by Messrs. Southey and Son, who offered 1419 bales. There were 627 bales Australian, which sold at 8d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., 162 bales Port Phillip at 11d. to 1s. 2d. for clean sheep's, 5d. for greasy, and 1s. for lambs'; 171 bales Van Diemen's Land went at 9½d. to 1s. for washed sheep's, and at 10d. to 1s. 3d. for lambs'; 459 bales Cape brought 7d. to 1s. per lb.

Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. offered 1430 bales on Tuesday. Australian, 922 bales partly sold at 1s. to 1s. 8½d., Van Diemen's Land, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d., Port Phillip sheep's, 7d. to 1s. 4d., and lambs', 1s. 3d. per lb., the rest being withdrawn.

Messrs. Marsh and Edenborough had a public sale on Wednesday of 1163 bales, about 250 of which were withdrawn. Australian snow-white realised 1s. to 1s. 10d., greasy 3½d. to 5½d. Port Phillip 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. for sheep's, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 10½d. for scoured, and 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. for lambs'; Cape, 7d to 1s. for sheep's, and 3½d. for greasy; and South Australian 9½d. to 10½d. for sheep's, and 8d. to 8½d. for lambs'.

Mr. William Hall had a sale of 505 bales on Thursday. Cape of Good Hope, 379 bales, sold at 3d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., for damaged to superior; Metis, 44 bales, went at 7½d. to 1s. 1½d., and 82 bales Merino Odessa, partly sold at 1s. to 1s. 0½d.

On Thursday, Messrs. J. T. Symes and Co. offered 1380 bales. Australian sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d.; Portland Bay at 9½d. to 1s. 2½d. for washed sheep's, and lambs' at 7½d. to 1s. 2½d. Port Phillip went at 9d. to 1s. 2d. The Cape was nearly all withdrawn. Swan River sold at 6d. to 1s. per lb.

Friday's sale was by Messrs. Southey and Son, who put up 1586 bales. Port Phillip sold at 9d. to 1s. 2½d., scoured at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 9d., and lambs' at 1s. to 1s. 4d. Australian brought 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7½d., Van Diemen's Land 11d. to 1s. 1d., and Cape 7d. to 1s. 1½d. for sheep's clean, and 10½d. for lambs'.

On Saturday Messrs. Marsh and Edenborough put up 253 bales. Australian sold at 11d. to 1s. 11½d. for damaged to fine samples, and Swan River at 9d. to 10½d. per lb.

LEEDS, OCT. 29.—We have no improvement to notice in this branch of trade, the business done being still to an extremely limited amount.

BRITISH WOOL.—LEEDS, NOVEMBER 5.—We have again to report a very flat week in this branch of trade. The consumers acting very cautiously, and buying nothing except to complete positive orders, prices may be quoted a shade lower.

LEICESTER (SATURDAY LAST.)—The price of fleece wools from the growers remains about the same as for the last few weeks, with very little doing.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.—SCOTCH.—There is only a retail demand for laid Highland, and our quotations are barely supported. White is less inquired for. There has been a little inquiry for good Cheviot at rather lower rates than quoted.

FOREIGN.—There have been a few sales this week in South American Wool, principally for the German market. The sales advertised for the 18th have been postponed till the 25th instant.

Import for the week.....2,933 bales.
Previously this year ....59,447 „

FOREIGN.

CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London last week were very small, and all from Germany.

The public sales of colonial and foreign have been going off rather better since our last, and in about the following order :—

On Monday, Messrs. C. and J. D. Jacomb put up 1594 bales. There were 1039 bales Australian at 9½d. to 1s. 9½d. for clean samples. 1s. 1d. for slipe, and 1s. for lambs'; 23 bales Swan River sold at 10d. to 1s, 291 bales Port Phillip 9d. to 1s. 4d. for sheep's, and 9d. to 1s. 1½d. for lambs'. Van Diemen's Land 213 bales sold at 10d. to 1s. 2½d., and lambs' at 9d. to 1s. 6d.; Russian and Spanish brought 6½d. to 10½d. per lb.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Daniel, Hazard, and Son put up 872 bales. Australian sold at 10d. to 1s. 3d., Cape at 7d. to 11½d., and greasy at 4½d. to 5d. per lb. New Zealand 10d. to 1s. 1d.

On the same day Messrs. Jacomb and Co. sold 422 bales Australian, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb.

Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. offered 1295 bales on Wednesday. There were 1195 bales Australian, a small portion being withdrawn, sold at 7d. to 2s. 5d., lambs' at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 8½d., and Cape at 4d. to 9½d. per lb.

Thursday's sale was by Mr. Henry P. Hughes, who submitted 780 bales. Australian sheep's brought 11d. to 1s. 0½d., lambs' 10d. to 1s. 2½d., Van Diemen's Land 6½d. to 1s. 2½d., and Port Phillip 8d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb.; Valparaiso, 4½d. to 8½d.

Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. put up 1575 bales on Friday. Australian sold at 5½d. to 2s. per lb. for low to scoured sorts, and Cape at 3d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

LEEDS, Nov. 5.—The trade continues very flat, and without, as yet, any signs of improvement.

LONDON.

(From the Evening Mail, November 10.)

City, Three o'clock.

THE English funds opened well this morning, and advanced on speculative purchases, the quotation of Consols for the account having at one period touched 84⅝ buyers. Since, however, a severe reaction has taken place, and they now stand at 84¼. The nearest money price is 84. Bank Stock is quoted 185 to 187; Three per Cent. Reduced, 82¾ ⅞; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 84⅛; and Exchequer bills are 8s. to 4s. discount.

The transactions in the foreign market have been of the least possible interest, and quotations for the most part continue nominal. Spanish Five per Cents. are 15½ to 16½; the Three per Cents., 26¾ to 27¼; Mexican 15¼ to ¾; Ecuador, 2¼ to ¾; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., 53 to 54; and Danish, 79 to 81.

Railway shares have been less influenced to-day by the fluctuations in Consols, and show, considering the general state of business, a firm appearance. Brighton are 41½ to 42; Blackwall, 4⅞ to 5⅛; North Western, 152 to 154; South Western, 54 to 56; and York and North Midland, 73 to 75.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, November 9.)

MONDAY EVENING.—The English funds, after showing a tendency towards a continued rise, have closed to-day at Saturday's prices. The first quotation of consols for money was 83¾ to 84, whence, under the influence of large speculative purchases, they advanced to 84⅛, buyers. Some subsequent sales of stock for delivery, however, caused a strong change in the character of the market, and a reaction took place to 83⅜ to ⅝, which was the closing price. For the account consols opened at 83⅞ to 84, touched 84¼, and declined to 83½, at which they left of buyers. Bank Stock closed 184 to 186; Reduced Three per Cents., 82½ to ⅜; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 83½ to ⅝; India Stock, 227 to 230; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s.; and Exchequer-bills, in consequence of the abundant supply of money, which was freely offered on short loans at 4 per cent., 12s. to 7s. dis.

In the foreign stock market there was not much business done, the only bargains being Danish, at 79½; Mexican, for the account, at 15¾; Portuguese, for the account, at 21½; Spanish Five per Cents, at 15¾; the Three per Cents., for the account, at 27¼; Venezuela, at 33½; and Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., at 53½.

The Corn-market opened firmly, this morning, but was dull towards the close of business. Prices were from 2s. to 3s. above the rates of this day week.

The Giraffe, steamer, from Rotterdam, which arrived yesterday, has brought upwards of £10,000 in gold.

We have to-day to announce the failure of Messrs. Thurnburn and Co., a respectable East India agency house, trading principally with Calcutta and Egypt. The liabilities of the firm, it is stated, consist solely of their uncovered acceptances, amounting to about £120,000, of which £105,000 are drafts of their Calcutta correspondents, the remaining £15,000 being drafts of other parties, which are likely to be provided for. It appears that the non-receipt of remittances by the last mail has been the cause of the stoppage; but it is understood that large amounts have been promised, and are expected by the next arrivals. Indeed, if these promises be kept, not less than from £40,000 to £50,000 will be received before the news of Messrs Thurburn's suspension can reach Calcutta. With regard to the assets of the firm, it appears that they hold a security on property of the house in Calcutta to the amount of £70,000 to £80,000, and that their other property here and in France is not less than £20,000. One of the partners in the Calcutta house was lately in England, and has gone out to expedite remittances and consignments, and his belief is stated to have been repeatedly expressed that the

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house in Calcutta had suffered no losses, and had hardly any creditors except the London house, a portion of whose funds appears to have been employed in India, without their concurrence, in fixed investments. These investments, however, are said to be of "undoubted value."

The acceptances of another East India firm, Messrs. Johnson, Cole, and Co., were also returned this afternoon. It is believed that the liabilities in this case are not of large amount.

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

(From Bell's Messenger, November 6.)

THE suspension of Messrs. Coates and Co., American merchants, of Bread-street, Cheapside, with branches in Nottingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, was announced on Monday. For the last fifteen years the firm have been extensive buyers of manufactured goods for the American market, and disappointment in the receipt of remittances is stated to be the cause of the stoppage. The liabilities of the house amount to about £100,000.

The stoppage of the Shrewsbury and Market Drayton Bank (Adams, Adams, Warren, and Co.) was announced on Tuesday. It was a bank of issue, but its fixed circulation was only £9700, and its liabilities altogether are believed to be insignificant. Mr. Warren (one of the partners) is a solicitor. Messrs. Masterman and Co. are the London agents.

In London the only failure was that of Mr. S. S. Curtis, in the hide trade. The house was an old one, but the liabilities are not supposed to be large.

On Wednesday, letters from Liverpool announced the stoppage of Messrs. M'Tear, Hadfield, and Thompson, of that place, engaged in the Brazil trade. The firm have issued the following circular to their creditors :—

"Sir,—We regret to inform you that from a combination of unfortunate events, hastened in no small degree by the pressure of the times, we are compelled, reluctantly, to suspend our payments. We are preparing a statement of our affairs, which shall be laid before our creditors on the earliest possible day, of which due notice will be given, and we shall then place ourselves and our estate in the hands of the creditors, with reference to its future management.—We are, &c.

"M'TEAR, HADFIELD, AND THOMPSON."

On Thursday the failure of the Honiton Bank (Flood and Lott) was made known. It was an old firm, having been established in 1786, and its authorised issue was £19,015. According to the published return on the 9th ultimo, however, its outstanding notes amounted only to £14,906. The total liabilities are not supposed to be large, and the partners express a full conviction that they shall pay 20s. in the pound, an impression which is shared by well informed parties in London. Advances upon landed property are understood to have caused the failure. Lubbock and Co., the London agents, are entirely covered, but their advances did not exceed £6000.

Yesterday the failure of Messrs. Judah Cohen and Sons, West India merchants, was made public. The house was a very old one; but, with the depreciation of West India property, its transactions had diminished, and the present liabilities do not exceed £52,000, of which £8000 is covered. It is understood, that finding, on a minute investigation of his affairs, that the value of his assets fell short of his engagements by about £2000 or £4000, Mr. Cohen at once resolved to stop, although the step might easily have been deferred, as it was not rendered inevitable by any immediate pressure. Under these circumstances, therefore, there is reason to hope for a favourable liquidation. The amount of acceptances in the above total of liabilities is £13,000.

The private letters from Liverpool and Manchester were much more cheerful. At the latter place, it is said, there was an improved market, with a fair amount of actual business. In the afternoon, however, it became known that Messrs. Marsland, Veltmann, and Co., of Manchester, and Stockport, had been unable to meet their engagements. Mr. Marsland was the colleague of Mr. Cobden in the last parliament in the representation of Stockport, and his family have long been identified with the interests of the place. The general impression is that everybody will be paid in full.

In a circular, dated Liverpool, Messrs. T. and H. Littledale and Co. give the following account of their recent application to the Bank of England :—

"As misstatements continue to be published, and much misapprehension exists as to our late application to the Bank of England, we think it well to state the facts, for the satisfaction of our friends abroad, which were simply these :—The stoppage of the Royal Bank, on the 18th of October, proved the climax of mistrust and alarm. At such a juncture it was needless to apply to any other local bank to take up the account; we therefore went to the Bank of England and asked them to open an account with us, on similar terms to those we had with the Royal Bank, and to afford us facilities of discount to the extent of £100,000, both which were acceeded to in the most handsome manner. No loan of consols or advance of money was required, or securities asked for, nor have we as yet availed ourselves of the amount granted for the discount of a single bill."

W. AND J. WOODLEY.—The inspectors of the estate of W. and J. Woodley, whose stoppage took place on the 27th of August, expect to be able to pay a first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound in the course of about a month. It will be remembered that the accounts of this firm showed assets to the amount of about 18s. in the pound, and it is said that the realisation thus far has borne out the correctness of that estimate.

RICKARDS, LITTLE, AND Co.—At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Co., whose stoppage occurred on the 9th of October, Mr. K. D. Hodgson in the chair, a balance-sheet was exhibited, from which it appeared that the liabilities amounted to £144,676 15s. 6d., and the assets to £50,430 10s. 2d. With reference to the large amount of losses exhibited in the statement (upwards of £50,000) it was explained that of that sum £10,000 arose from losses in Ceylon coffee in 1845, 1846, and 1847, and £15,000 from speculations in iron; the remainder being made up "by bad debts, &c." It was further stated that the house had suffered losses to the extent of £50,000 within the last eighteen months, irrespective of recently accruing liabilities. It was then finally agreed that the partners should be allowed to liquidate the affairs of the estate under an inspectorship, composed of Mr. J. Gurney Hoare, Mr. J. J. Cummins, and Mr. W. Prinsep. Mr. Hoare was induced to take office purely from motives of friendship for Messrs. Rickards and Co., possessing, in the character of creditor little or no claim upon the firm.

PHILLIPS AND Co.—A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Samuel Phillips and Co. whose failure took place on the 30th of September, was held on Thursday, Mr. Gouger in the chair. The statement, prepared by Mr. S. Notley, submitted for consideration, showed the debts to be £101,471 9s. 9d.; while the assets were calculated at £100,075 12s. 4d., being nearly 20s. in the pound. It transpired, however, in the subsequent discussion, that among the assets stated as good, one item of £23,000 is a litigated claim at Madras (the recovery of which, although a verdict is certain, will depend upon the ultimate position of the house from whom it is to be collected); while it was also mentioned that, among the liabilities, bills to the amount of £28,000 will possibly have to be paid in full, a lien in connection with them existing upon a sugar estate. At the close of the proceedings it was agreed that the estate should be liquidated by the partners under inspectorship, five gentlemen being selected from the body of creditors present to fill that office. These were,—Mr. Gouger, Mr. Dent, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Cowell, the services of the latter being secured with the view of obtaining his attention to the realisation of the property in India on his return to that country in the course of the next few months.

BARCLAY, BROTHERS, AND Co.—At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Barclay, Brothers, and Co., whose failure took place on the 13th ult., the statement of the debts and assets showed the former to be £389,504 16s. 1d.; and the latter £398,491 7s. 4d. This account exhibits a nominal surplus of £8987, but explanations were given by the chairman which went to show that the liquidation will be a very unfavourable one. It appears that in June last Messrs. Barclay, Brothers, and Co. entered into an arrangement with their agents in the Mauritius to divide the estates in which they were interested, and which, up to that time, had been held equally by the two firms. The settlement of the claims connected with this part of the estate would reduce the assets to about 14s. in the pound, and when the contingencies connected with the future prospects of realisation in the Mauritius are taken into account, the dividend that will ultimately be obtained must be expected to fall considerably below that amount. It was agreed that the affairs of the house should be wound up under inspection, Messrs. John Gurney Hoare, John Henry Pelly, and Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, being the parties appointed.

It will be seen in our other columns, that a further reaction has taken place in the funds; that they are steadily rising; and within a few days they will assuredly attain the point, namely, 85, which we anticipated in our previous paper. There is, indeed, but one opinion amongst the best informed classes in the City, and it is to the effect that the advance by the Bank promises to answer its full purpose; it has stopped the failure of large firms, and it is gradually raising the price of public securities. Amongst the manufacturers, indeed, it has operated less slowly and effectively, because manufacturing works have been stopped by a further cause beyond the state of the money market, namely, a short supply, and the extravagant price of raw cotton. It is this which has occasioned the mills to be stopped, and which has thrown so many thousands of workmen out of employ. But, on the whole, everything begins to look brighter; public confidence is returning in the corn market, and the failure of houses in this branch has nearly ceased. The London merchants, also, with their usual intelligence, have arrested the course of this mischief; first, by administering the assets of these bankrupt corn firms amongst themselves, instead of sending them to the costly, cumbrous, and indiscriminate operation of commissions of bankruptcy; and, secondly, by withholding their large corn stores from an immediate and forced sale.—*Bell's Messenger, November 6.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(From the Spectator, November 6.)

PARLIAMENT is now regularly summoned to meet for business on the 18th instant—Thursday week. It is meant to be understood that this extraordinary session will be short—limited to the work of indemnifying the Government and the Bank of England for any breach of the Bank Charter Act consequent on the recent measure intended for commercial relief. There are two difficulties in the way of following out the scheme laid down. The indemnity, for which the session is supposed to be summoned, seems not likely to be wanted: the Bank does not as yet appear to have taken advantage of the official hint that it might repeal the Act of 1844 and count upon indemnity. And the Irish Members are conspiring to force upon Parliament during its autumnal sitting the interminable subject of Irish grievances and wants. Unless some singularly felicitous means be found of gagging the blatant members, it does seem impossible to keep silence on the subject; and one Irish debate would alone suffice for a short session. Besides, although Ministers may not have to ask for an indemnity, Mr. Muntz and other currency gentlemen may think fit to ask for an impeachment of Ministers, because they did not provide good store of paper "pounds," "taxation money," and what not; so that there will be currency debates as well as Irish debates. Other matters—Poor-law revision, sanatory reform, colonization—may be postponed; but assuredly the fervid orators on Ireland and currency will deprive all the political world of its Christmas holydays, unless Ministers are very firm in their allegiance to the ancient and Druidical misletoe.

Our anticipation that the worst of the panic-breeding pressure had passed seems justified by the event, although no great advantage has ostensibly been taken of the letter of license issued last week from the Treasury. The fact is, that most of the houses which ought to have gone had already fallen—the fire had burned up the lifeless and dried part of the forest, and was going out through exhaustion of fuel; and the Bank Act relaxation, which gets all the credit, arrived, like the parish-engine, only to throw cold water on the ashes. That it was not of much practical importance, is shown by the circumstance that it has not been much used; though possibly it has facilitated the absorption of gold by the country banks, which have been fortifying their coffers; and it has probably had some influence in restoring momentary "confidence" to that sensitive and easily affected body the commercial public. The tangible and immediate results, however, are scarcely sufficient to account for resorting to the expedient; especially as there is no reason to suppose that either Sir Charles Wood, or Sir Robert Peel, have given up opinions adverse to the relaxation. The demand for it was limited and peculiar. The claimants for relief were those who had put themselves in danger by violating the laws of sound trade; the weeding out of rotten concerns has had a useful influence, and the sound, which stood firm, will flourish all the better. Nevertheless, the sufferers were numerous; they were excessively noisy; they cried out from different quarters; they contrived to fill a large space in the public eye and ear; and if the truth were known, we suspect that Ministers, still unconvinced, were sheerly frightened into the concession.

The disclosures which have been made by these failures, as to the state into which the accounts of leading firms had been suffered to get, bears out the supposition that the process of weeding has been necessary and salutary. Look at two examples before the public this week, severally typifying two sorts of gross irregularity. The statement put forth by the Royal Bank at Liverpool should be deposited among the curiosities of the British Museum for the edification of posterity. We reprint it in another page, and here will only mention a few points. The total liabilities are stated at £995,000, total losses, £111,000, together, 1,106,000: the assets are set down at £1,855,000; but in that sum are included the bank buildings, apparently not quite paid for; also "current accounts" £1,500,000; and to all this mass of problematic resources there is of "cash" but £143,600! That is not all: to one person alone, engaged in doubtful and hazardous cotton speculations, the bank had advanced £250,000, and then *after* his credit was shaken, continued the advances to a still more enormous amount! There may have been no dishonest intention, but virtually the bank was a juggle, by which the shareholders and depositors were made to subscribe without knowing it, for the benefit of speculators in cotton like Mr. Higginson. The other type of these prevailing irregularities is furnished by the accounts of Messrs. Barclay and Co., whose liabilities were £389,000, and who had some £340,000 locked up in their "Mauritius estate." The firm may have been gradually led into that awkward position by circumstances, the full consequences of which were not foreseen; but the fact is not the less instructive. With such cases as these before us, it is impossible to deny that the process of weeding and of warning is most beneficial.

For the warning is too terrible to be easily forgotten or neglected. If premonitory signs are to be trusted, a favourable turn is just taking place—there are breaks in the clouds that have so long brooded over exchange and factory. With food and cotton cheapening, with warehouses and foreign markets unglutted, with continual orders from abroad, it does seem probable that the great factories will resume their activity, and that trade will once more stir. But it does seem no less inevitable that the commercial world should bear in mind the fearful lessons of 1847. That experience, indeed, may help more than anything else to mitigate the bad ulterior consequences which might otherwise be anticipated from the panic-struck relaxation of the Bank Charter Act.

Ireland———It is almost needless to write more than that one word, so readily will the reader anticipate what is to follow, of violences, conspiracies, turbulences, and all sorts of ills. But some traits of Irish politics are so striking that they do not lose their effect by repetition. Earl Fitzwilliam is railing at England about something like the O'Connellite "seven centuries of wrong." And while he is railing, the movements against rates and rents, and other obligations, proceed triumphantly; also the starving and the murdering. The notions which the Irish entertain of relief are wonderful: they want Repeal of the Union, and further advances from England, not to be repaid; they want outdoor relief, but no poor-rates; they beg for bread, and the money given them to buy food they spend in buying bullets and gunpowder—as witness the riot at Kanturk. Begging the means of life for themselves, they use the money to buy the means of death for others.

No event of any marked or decisive character has occurred in foreign affairs.

Switzerland, on which country attention is chiefly concentrated, is hastening to its lamentable civil war; the last show of peaceful negotiation having come to nothing. The Austrian and Prussian Ministers have withdrawn from immediate communication with the Vorort; both evincing decided displeasure at the resort to arms. The Prussian Minister has retired, significantly enough, to the Canton of Neufchatel; which does not openly side with the Separate League, but refuses to take arms against it.

Italy is in an uneasy state: Tuscany moving with an internal agitation that is not well understood—for the people do not seem dissatisfied with their Government, though they are dissatisfied with the long stipulated cession of Fivizzano to Modena; the Ferrarese still kicking fruitlessly against the Austrian garrison; and the

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Piedemontese anxiously asking whether certain equivocal measures do or do not signify that King Charles Albert is going to disappoint them, and side with Absolutism. In London there is a strong belief that the King is acting in good faith, and that his own feelings are engaged on the side of freedom; though Austrian influence and the antiquated priest party may harrass him with difficulties.

In Spain, Queen Christina is understood to be regaining her influence over her daughter: remodelling the household, pruning the honours and power of Narvaez, and making the young Isabella ride out in public with her husband.

India enjoys a tranquility unusually profound, The most notable action, just now, is a movement by Lord Hardinge to establish a more complete form of British authority in Oude and the Nizam's territory; a measure which is expected materially to advance the internal consolidation of our Indian empire.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.—FURTHER DEPUTATIONS TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—A further deputation has waited upon Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, consisting of Messrs. Spooner, Sholefield, and other gentlemen from Birmingham. We only make mention of it, that it may afford us an opportunity of studiously separating ourselves, and the very large class which we humbly represent, that of the London merchants and bankers, from the large and loose requisitions of this deputation, who may be most properly characterised as representing the unlimited issue of paper currency, unsupported by a proper basis of gold coin and bullion. The bankers and merchants of London require nothing but what we have stated in the ample case which we have put before the public; namely, the present issue of £3,000,000 in discounts by the Bank under the authority of the Government; and, secondly, a prospective promise that the Bank Charter Act shall be qualified by the insertion of a clause, empowering the Bank, in concurrence with the Government, to make a like issue in future when the Government shall deem it to be required in any extraordinary public crisis. Such was the extent of the application of the London bankers and merchants to the Government. They require nothing like the total repeal of the Bank Charter Act, and still less the repeal of Sir Robert Peel's Act, under which all Bank notes are required by law to be payable on demand in the coin of the realm. They deem that the Bank Charter Act itself, up to a certain extent, has produced most beneficial effects by its general limitation on the paper currency, and only became defective and practically mischievous, because it contained no discretionary clause for a moderate extension of the Bank issue, say within three or four millions of the general limit affixed, when a season of great public pressure should require such enlargement. As respects Peel's Act of 1819, there is not a London banker or merchant of any repute who requires to have this Act even touched or qualified in the smallest degree. They have all learned by experience that nothing can be more unstable and uncertain than a paper currency, unsupported by this basis of an instant convertibility of Bank notes into coin.

The proposals of Messrs. Spooner and Scholefield to Lord John Russell were so loose and wild as neither to need or admit of further comment. They stated, we understand, that at least fifty millions of notes would be required for the necessities of the country, and they solicited the Government to recommend this advance by the Bank, at a rate of interest, which, according to present profits, traders could be enabled to pay. It was in vain that Lord John Russell replied that no reasonable man could expect the Bank to listen to such a recommendation without a full indemnity from the Government, and that it was still more absurd to expect that the Government would incur such a responsibility and to such an extent. A very large proportion of such notes must within a very short time return upon the Bank for cash payment, and where was the coin and bullion to be found to meet it? At what period has the disposable coin and bullion of the Bank ever reached to within one-third of this sum? Could all the loose and floating gold in the world supply it? The proposal, therefore, amounted to nothing less than that of issuing a paper currency to be perpetually inconvertible. But how could foreign trade be carried on with such a currency? Had gentlemen forgott n the two crises of 1825 and 1837?

The deputation, therefore, returned as it came; of course with an intimation, that the parliamentary members of the deputation would appeal from the Premier to the House of Commons.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE BANK CHARTER.

THE pressure put upon the Government within the last week by the city bankers and merchants, has at length caused them to move, though reluctantly, and with great caution. When it became known on Saturday that Messrs. Masterman and Rothschild intended to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the utmost excitement was experienced in the city, as it was evident something was about to be done. The Ministers seem to have anticipated the wishes of the deputation, however, as, when it arrived at the Treasury, it was informed by Lord John that the course Government intended to pursue was already made known to the Bank, and early in the day the official correspondence between that establishment and the Ministers became generally known. The following is a copy of these important documents:—

"Downing-street, October 25, 1847.—Gentlemen: Her Majesty's government have seen with the deepest regret the pressure which has existed for some weeks upon the commercial interests of the country, and that this pressure has been augmented by a want of that confidence which is necessary for carrying on the ordinary dealings of trade. They have been in hopes that the check given to transactions of a speculative character, the transfer of capital from other countries, the influx of bullion, and the feeling which a knowledge of these circumstances might be expected to produce, would have removed the prevailing distrust. They were encouraged in this expectation by the speedy cessation of a similar state of feeling in the month of April last. These hopes have, however, been disappointed, and her Majesty's government have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when they ought to attempt by some extraordinary and temporary measure to restore confidence to the mercantile and manufacturing community. For this purpose they recommend to the directors of the Bank of England, in the present emergency, to enlarge the amount of their discounts and advances upon approved security; but that, in order to retain this operation within reasonable limits, a high rate of interest should be charged. In present circumstances they would suggest that the rate of interest should not be less than 8 per cent. If this course should lead to any infringement of the existing law, her Majesty's government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, on its meeting, a Bill of Indemnity. They will rely upon the discretion of the directors to reduce as soon as possible the amount of their notes, if any extraordinary issues should take place, within the limits prescribed by law. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that any extra profit derived from this measure should be carried to the account of the public, but the precise mode of doing so must be left to future arrangement. Her Majesty's Government are not insensible to the evil of any departure from the law which has placed the currency of this country upon a sound basis; but they feel confident that, in the present circumstances, the measure which they have proposed may be safely adopted; and that, at the same time, the main provisions of that law, and the vital principle of preserving the convertibility of the bank note may be firmly maintained.—We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient humble servants, JOHN RUSSELL, CHARLES WOOD.—The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England."

(Copy of reply.)—"Bank of England, October 25, 1847.—Gentlemen: We have the honour to acknowlege your letter of of this day's date, which we have submitted to the Court of Directors, and we enclose a copy of the resolutions thereon; and we have the honour to be, sirs, your most obedient servants. JAMES MORRIS, Governor. H. J. PRESCOTT, Deputy Governor.—To the First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer."

"Resolved,—That this court do accede to the recommendation contained in the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated this day, and addressed to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, which has just been read. That the minimum rate of discount on bills not having more than 95 days to run be 8 per cent. That advances be made on bills of exchange, on stock, Exchequer bills, and other approved securities, in sums of not less than £2000, and for periods to be fixed by the Governors, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The effect of this announcement was to send Consols up from 80, the closing price of Saturday, to 83, a price which, with some fluctuations, they maintained till Thursday. Independently of this measure, however, things are beginning to improve; large arrivals of gold have taken place, a sum of £200,000 having been received from America, and further sums from other quarters, amounting to more than a quarter of a million. We have still to announce a few further stoppages, however, the most important of which is that of the North and South Wales Bank, at Liverpool, which suspended payment on Monday.

THE GAZETTE RETURNS.

THE *London Gazette* of last evening (Nov. 5,) throws a strong light on the crisis of last week. And truly it *was* a crisis—such a one, in truth, as the country has scarcely ever before passed through—for we cannot admit that the panic of 1825 had nearly all the fearful accompaniments of the present long-continued pressure.

The Bank of England absolutely requires, for its free and necessary action, to have, in its London treasury, and in the treasuries of its branches, a stock of £4,000,000 of bank notes. But on Saturday last, we now find, the whole of its stock of notes was reduced to £1,547,270!!—exhibiting a reduction, in one week, of no less than £1,082,845. Thus it was clear that a very few days more would have brought the whole establishment to a standstill—with no bank notes in its till, for either discounts, advances, or any other purposes whatever!

To show the nature of the rapid decline in the Bank Currency, let us look back for a few weeks; keeping an eye on the same item in the weekly accounts.

The notes in the banking department, then, appear to have been, during the last three months, continually declining. The weekly accounts state them as follow:—

July 3	£5,158,230
August 7	3,946,245
September 4	4,189,830
—— 16	3,409,300
—— 23	2,630,115
	1,547,270

Now when in the face of these facts, we find a journal like the *Times* regretting the late interference, we are driven to ask, in sheer amazement, "What would these people have?" Do they not know, that when the notes had been exhausted, as three or four days more would have exhausted them—the next step would have been, that the Bank must have paid its drafts in hard coin! And then that beautiful proviso would have to be doubly, which requires, that for every five sovereigns paid out, a five pound note should be called in! In a word, long before the present moment, we should have been involved in utter and inextricable confusion.

Another point or two must be briefly notified. We are hearing, every day or two, of arrivals of gold from abroad. Yet the account stands thus:—

Oct. 16.—Gold coin and bullion	£6,890,485
Oct. 23.—Ditto ditto	6,746,354
Decrease	£154,131

How is this? We believe it partly arises from the demand for coin, which is caused by the stoppage of so many provincial banks. Partly, also, from the withdrawals of deposits from the various savings banks. We observe a great diminution under the head of "Public Deposits, including Savings' Banks, &c."

This item stood, on October 16	£5,496,884
October 23	4,766,394
Decrease	730,489

This is a point worthy of serious consideration. We do not mean that the Bank has much of the money of the savings banks in its custody, as a bank; but we know that a drain of this kind, by sales of stock, converted into coin, and paid out to the depositors in that form, has been going on for several days past. —*Morning Herald.*

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—Among the first Americans who entered Vera Cruz on the cessation of hostilities, was the owner of a small schooner from "down east," then anchored off the harbour. He might be seen making his way with breathless haste to one of the best hotels in the city, upon entering which he vociferated for the "landlord?" That important personage obeyed the call on the instant, but in evident trepidation as a matter of course; when the Yankee, in a sharp accent, which conveyed the idea to the uninitiated Mexican that his safety lay in implicit acquiscence, thus accosted him, "I want this establishment, house, lot, furniture and everything, as it stands. What'll ye take for it?" The Mexican, happy to be permitted the privilege of naming a price at all for property which he supposed to be at the mercy of the enemy, named so much as he judged he wanted, to put a respectable distance between him and "los Yankees." "It's a bargain!" shouted the down-easter, as he commenced shelling out the money. "And now, my friend (he added), what is the least possible time it will take you to clear out?" He was told that half an hour would suffice. And, in half an hour, accordingly, our friend the Yankee was mixing juleps and otherwise administering to the comfort and accommodation of his countrymen in particular, and the public in general.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—All the documents relating to this long-debated question among the Roman Catholic clergy of England, arrived on Wednesday. The scene of Dr. Wiseman's labours is not to be London, as was originally supposed. He is to be Bishop of Birmingham. The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, heretofore Vicar Apostolic of the midland district, which includes Birmingham, and to whom Dr. Wiseman acted as coadjutor, is now Archbishop of Westminster. The title of Vicar Apostolic is to cease, and the bishops are to be for the future called after their respective sees. The further division of England into sees, preparatory to an increase in the number of bishops, is still under the consideration of his Holiness; when that is definitely arranged, the number of bishops will be increased by four. There will also be one or two more archbishoprics created.

CURIOSITIES OF COOKERY.—When finely chopped meat is extracted with cold water, it loses the whole of the albumen contained in it. The fibrinous residue, after being well washed with cold water, if boiled with water is found to be perfectly tasteless; it is clear that all the sapid and oderous constituents of flesh exist in the flesh itself in the soluble state, and consequently when it is boiled, are transferred to the soup. The smell and taste of roasted flesh arise from the soluble constituents of the juice, which have undergone a slight change under the influence of the higher temperature. Flesh which has been rendered quite tasteless by boiling with water, acquires the taste and all the peculiarities of roasted when it is moistened and warmed with a cold aqueous infusion of raw flesh which has been evaporated till it has acquired a dark brown colour. All sorts of flesh are alike in this respect: the sapid and oderous constituents are present in the roasted flesh in solution, or in the soluble state. The liquid which is obtained by lixiviation of different kinds of flesh with cold water, after it has been heated to boiling, and the albumen thus coagulated, possesses in all cases the well known general flavour of soup; but each kind, individually, has besides this, a peculiar taste, which recals the taste and smell of the different sorts of flesh; insomuch that, when to boiled beef, for example, the concentrated cold aqueous infusion of roe deer venison or of fowl is added, and the whole warmed together, the beef cannot then be distinguished by the taste from the venison or the fowl. A slight addition of lactic acid (a very little fresh sauerkraut, for example) or of chlorade of potassium, which is an invariable constituent of all infusions of flesh, heightens the piquancy of the flavour of meat; as, on the other hand, an alkaline liquid, or the addition of blood, renders the soup or infusion of meat utterly insipid and mawkish.—*Liebig's Researches on the Chymistry of Food.*

INDULGENCE FOR SINS.—I observed over the door of almost every church, in large white letters, on a black ground, the words "*Indulgentia plenaria perpetuo pro vivis et defunctis.*" This startling announcement is generally upon a board—like a sign over an hotel, delaring what sort of entertainment is to be found within. There seems to be an absolute rivalry upon the subject. In some we find it placed more prominently than in others; while it is not forgotten, if the letters became defaced, to have them carefully renewed. What an extraordinary announcement in a Christian temple—"the utmost liberty for the living and the dead;" No doubt, this subversion of the principles of Christianity drives only at one object—the replenishing of the coffers of the church. It is the prostitution of religion for the purposes of gain, and upon a subject which is sure to have no lack of customers, as conscience will urge millions to the absolving shrine, and affection call as many to purge the ashes of their dead. The words are on St. Peter's, and thus are stamped with all the authority of the Vatican. If the announcement is fully acted on, the question may be well asked, what are its effects! Immorality and irreligion must, I conceive, be the inevitable results. If a man under the influence of sin, or committing actual crime, knows where he may without any inconvenience (where there is an absolute competition to serve him) wipe out all these stains and scars, and return to innocence, participating in full pardon—if the accounts he owes are settled so easily, the long bills ignored by the ecclesiastical jury, with whom the heaviest arguments are the best—it is to me a great doubt whether with youth as it were invigorated, and conscience cleansed, he will not return with renewed zest to his original life; and thus a sort of holy book-keeping be kept up, the account of debtor and creditor regularly proceeding, and as regularly settled.—*Notes of a Residence in Rome, in 1846, by the Rev. M. Vicary.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

MANEROO.

THIS part of the country is in a lamentable state for the want of rain. We have had none to speak of for the last six months; on the southern side the sheep and cattle are dying daily from actual starvation. The northern and western sides of the district have been favoured with a few partial thunder-storms; if we do not soon have a plentiful supply of rain thousands of sheep and cattle will die through the winter. I am sorry to say catarrh has made its appearance in one or two establishments already. Several stockholders have removed their sheep to the sources of the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers. For the last three years we have had a succession of dry seasons; in many parts the grass is destroyed, and I am afraid it will never revive again. Water is very scarce; creeks and springs which once afforded a plentiful supply are now dry. It is no uncommon occurrence to see from one to twenty head of cattle stuck fast in a muddy water-hole, some dead, others in the last agonies of death.

The wheat and hay crops have nearly all failed. The prospects of the stockholders for the ensuing year are very gloomy; nearly every one will have to purchase wheat, and cart it from 100 to 200 miles.

The Cooma Bench is now fully established; the magistrates are very regular in their attendance, on the whole their decisions give general satisfaction, with perhaps one or two exceptions.

Not long since, a servant brought his master before Messrs. Rice and Blomfield, for balance of wages, amounting I believe to £18; the case was put off to the next Court day to allow the parties to procure witnesses. On the following Monday, Messrs. Lambie and Harnett adjudicated, they dismissed the case, alleging that the fifth clause of the Masters' and Servants' Act, stating, "And be it enacted, that in all cases of wages not exceeding thirty pounds, which shall be due and payable to any servant," &c., allowed them no jurisdiction in the matter, as the servant was originally engaged above thirty pounds, although he only claimed a balance of £18. Another party applied to these magistrates for warrants for the apprehension of two shepherds, who had absconded from his service; strange to say these gentlemen refused the application, because the two men were engaged under one agreement, above thirty pounds; I believe Messrs. Blom-

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field and Ryrie entertain a very different idea on the subject. If this be the correct interpretation of the clause in question, the sooner the Legislature amend it the better. More than one-third of the labourers in this district are engaged above thirty pounds, consequently they are not in a position to obtain the balance of their wages in cases of disputes arising between their masters and themselves.

A pound has been established at Cooma, not before it was wanted. I do not think there is another district in the colony where cattle stealing is carried on to such an extent as it is here—in fact it is a rendezvous for cattle stealers. I could give individual instances of parties coming into the district within the last four years without a beast in their possession, or the means of purchasing any, and now they possess hundreds, which have never been returned to the Commissioner, or paid assessment to the Government. The licensed stockholders complain bitterly of this, and justly so. It is to be hoped the establishing of a pound will in some measure rectify this crying evil.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

MAITLAND CIRCUIT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Chief Justice Sir ALFRED STEPHEN.

SENTENCE.

Thomas Lawton, convicted on Saturday of burglary, was sentenced to hard labour on the roads or public works for seven years.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT RAPE.

Henry Hurd was indicted for assaulting Eliza Murphy, at Black Creek, on the 30th January, 1848, with intent to commit rape; a second count charged the prisoner with a common assault.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated the case to the jury.

His HONOR said, that before the witnesses were called, he would direct the attention of the jury and the public to a late alteration in the law regarding attempts to commit rape. By it a man who was proved to have attempted to commit the crime, without proof being offered of his having completed the offence, was liable to be punished with great severity. Formerly it was necessary to produce proof of the offence having been committed, but the law had been altered to afford more protection to females, and particularly to young females.

From the evidence of Eliza Murphy, a young girl, it appeared that on the day mentioned in the indictment she had been sent to collect eggs by Mrs. M'Donald, her mistress, and that Hurd called to her as his little dear; she replied to this by running towards him and throwing stones at him, on which he followed her and pushed her down, taking liberties with her; she resisted, and he then carried her into a barn with an open door, and again took liberties with her, keeping her there nearly an hour.

This witness was cross-examined by the prisoner and the Court, and it then appeared to have been more a romping struggle, brought on by her throwing stones at Hurd on that day; she also admitted having thrown stones at him the previous [illegible]

Mrs. M'Donald deposed that the girl had complained of the assault, and had also complained previously of prisoner's taking liberties with her.

The prisoner said nothing in defence.

His HONOR having charged the jury, they returned a verdict of guilty on the second count. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Newcastle Gaol.

MALICIOUSLY INJURING PROPERTY.

John Norris was indicted for maliciously injuring a fine flour dressing machine, the property of Peter Green, at West Maitland, on the 26th October, 1847.

Mr. PUREFOY appeared for the defence; attorney, Mr. Davies.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated the case to the jury, and called

Charles Whiting, who deposed that he was a scalesman in Mr. Green's steam flour mill, and that he went, about five o'clock on the morning of the 27th October, to set the mill going, and dress some fine flour. On the previous afternoon witness had taken the second-flour dressing machine out of the framing, and placed the fine flour machine in its place; the machine was then perfect. Before six o'clock on that afternoon a mixed lot of meal had been placed on the third floor round and above the spout or hopper of the dressing machine, ready to fall in and pass through in the morning. When witness entered the mill in the morning he raised the steam, and oiled the journels of the mill, but before setting the mill going he went to ask Norris, who was engineer, whether the engine was all right, as witness had seen a rope hanging on the piston. Norris said it was all right. Witness then set the mill agoing, and, stationing himself on the first floor, had dressed about four or five hundred weight of flour, when, to his surprise, he found the meal coming down in the same state as when it entered the hopper, bran and all together. He ran upstairs, and put the machine out of gear, and looking in, saw a piece of lead, shaped like an egg, running through the machine, and presently it disappeared through the torn wires. witness went and informed Mr. Green, and afterwards searched, by his direction, and found the piece of lead produced in one of the bags placed underneath the machine. It was then rolled up, nearly round. Witness, in oiling the shaft on the third floor, before setting the mill going, had observed footsteps in the meal, crossing towards the machine. The footsteps were made by hob-nailed boots; they appeared to witness at the time to have been made by Norris's boots, as no other person in the mill wore boots like them. The machine was rendered completely useless for the time.

Mr. PUREFOY cross-examined the witness at great length, and elicited the fact that Joseph Moore, a man whose station was on the third floor, wore boots with nails in them: witness had put most of the meal into the bags before it was sent up; the lead could not have been in the bags; Joseph Moore mixed the meal over the hopper on the evening of the 26th. About two years before nearly similar injury had been done to the machine by the head of a bolt, which had dropped in by accident.

Charles Burns deposed, that on the morning of the 26th he heard Mr. Green and prisoner having some words; Mr. Green told prisoner he had already suffered enough from the intimacy between him and the former miller, named Gurr; prisoner said he should yet suffer more. Witness and prisoner slept in the same loft that night; witness went to bed first; when Norris came in he said it was about two o'clock, and told witness he had let off 7s. 6d. worth of oil, and the price of a bushel and a-half of wheat.

In cross-examination, Burns could not distinctly recollect the words of the conversation between Mr. Green and the prisoner.

John Mitchell, in the employ of Mr. Green, had removed a bag of bran from beneath the injured machine, and on the day following the injury he was spreading out this bran over the floor, and found a piece of lead in it, which he took to Mr. Green.

John Fronow, employed as miller in the mill, was working there up to twelve o'clock on the night of the 26th; Norris was also at work till that hour in the engine-house, and was occasionally in the mill; witness went to sleep in the mill at twelve, Norris being then still in the engine-house; he might have entered the mill afterwards without witness knowing it.

Joseph Moore deposed that he heaped the meal in the evening of the 26th over the spout; witness had no shoes on then nor had he on the morning of the 27th, after entering the mill; witness always put off his shoes on entering the mill, and left them on the same floor on which the hopper or spout was placed.

In cross-examination this witness got into hopeless confusion in describing the number of floors and their uses; he said he had not observed any footsteps in the meal.

Peter Green deposed that he was owner of the mill and the machine, and that he had occasion to find fault with the prisoner on the morning of the 26th October, and to tell him that he (witness) had suffered by the intimacy between prisoner and Gurr, the former miller; prisoner replied that he should yet suffer more; witness told him if he threatened him he would punish him for it; prisoner said he did not threaten him. Prisoner then said he wanted to leave his service; witness ordered him to go to work; prisoner after some time went, but during the day he repeated his request to leave, and again in the evening. The next morning early either Mitchell or Whiting came and told witness that the machine was broken, and Whiting shortly after brought witness the lead produced. Witness took the piece of lead, then rolled up, to prisoner, who was asleep, and having waked him, asked whether he knew anything of the lead; prisoner after some delay said he did not. Witness went for a person named Bowers, a wheelwright, who came to repair the machine. Bowers had been working in the mill a week or ten days before, and witness, in consequence of information from Bowers, asked prisoner where the two pieces of lead were that he had handed to Bowers and had received from him again; prisoner produced the round piece of lead now in Court, but being pressed about the other piece, said after some hesitation, that it was impossible for him to produce it. The two pieces found by Whiting and Mitchell appeared to witness to be part of the other piece, which was sheet lead. Witness told prisoner of his footsteps having been seen on the third floor, and asked him what business he had there; prisoner made no reply, although witness asked him three times. The lead, as rolled up, would do great damage to the machine, but if put in flat would do much less.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length.

Peter Bowers corroborated Mr. Green's evidence; the round piece of lead produced was one of those witness returned to prisoner, and the two flat pieces produced were of similar sheet lead with the other piece; witness chucked them down by Norris's side, when he found them useless to him; the piece of sheet lead was heavier than the two flat pieces produced together.

In cross-examination the witness said he thought any person who passed the place where he left the pieces of lead might have picked them up.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. PUREFOY submitted that the indictment could not be sustained, inasmuch as the machine named in the indictment did not come within the statute under which the indictment was laid; that the exceptive clause given in the Act was not given in the indictment; and that the offence was not described in the language of the statute.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied.

His HONOR thought that the first objection was so far good that he would reserve it for the consideration of the Judges; the other two he overruled.

Mr. PUREFOY addressed the Jury for the defence. There were two questions for their consideration: the first was whether the prisoner was the person who caused the injury to the machine, and the second was whether he had done it intentionally. What was there in the evidence to induce them to form the conclusion that the prisoner alone could have put the lead into the meal? How probable, when it was admitted that an accident some time before had caused a similar injury, that the lead had by some unfortunate accident been dropped into the loose meal, of which a portion was taken up stairs, and placed over the hopper. The footsteps Whiting said that he saw had never been measured, nor had they ever been seen by any other person. The lead chucked down by Bowers could not be proved to be the same found by Whiting and Mitchell; nor was it likely, if the prisoner had wished to do injury to the machine, that he would have reduced the size of the lead. Any person about the mill, equally with the prisoner, had the opportunity of picking up the lead.

His Honor, in charging the jury, said they would have to weigh the evidence most carefully, as it was one of those cases of circumstantial evidence, where the truth could only be thus arrived at. They would have to satisfy themselves, beyond any reasonable doubt, that no one but the prisoner put the lead into the meal, for it was certain that there were several other persons who had the power of doing so. His Honor then went through the evidence, pointing out the circumstances that could aid the jury in coming to a decision.

The jury retired for half an hour, and returned a verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

DISCHARGE.

On the application of Mr. Purefoy, Sarah S. Frost, charged with aiding and abetting the murder of Edward Frost, was discharged, there being no evidence to implicate her.

WOUNDING WITH INTENT.

Henry Best was indicted for assaulting and wounding Maria Ann Best, at Dungog, on 1st January, 1848, with his hands and feet, with intent to do her some bodily harm.

Mr. PUREFOY appeared for the defence; attorney, Mr. C. NICHOLL.

It appeared that on the night of the 1st January, about twelve o'clock, a party of five or six persons, including the prisoner and his wife, were going home from the Union Inn, at Dungog, when Mrs. Best refused several times to take her husband's arm; on her refusing it the third time he struck her a blow which knocked her down; she cried out, "Oh, my God!" but before any of the party could interfere he kicked her several times in the head, inflicting four or five deep wounds, and rendering her insensible. The lock-up keeper, who resided near, was aroused, and on his going to the spot, he found the unfortunate woman lying as if dead, and covered with blood. The prisoner at once said he did it, and if he had murdered her, he was ready to be hanged for it. Mrs. Best was removed to the lock-up, and Dr. M'Kinlay was sent for, who found several severe wounds on her head. The prisoner, who appeared much excited, afterwards said he wanted to slaughter his wife. His boots and trowsers were found to be covered with blood, and some human hair was found adhering to the boots.

Mr. PUREFOY addressed the jury for the defence, after His Honor had overruled a technical objection to the information, dwelling on the unaccountable fit of passion that appeared suddenly to have seized the husband, and on his making no attempt to deny the assault, which went to prove that the husband, if not actually insane for the time, was in an extraordinary state of excitement, which would scarcely allow of his having intended to injure her seriously.

His Honor charged the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

TUESDAY.

MURDER.

Charles Cooper was indicted for murdering Bernard Fox, at Ravensworth, by striking him on the belly with a knife, on the 26th October, 1847, and inflicting wounds whereof he died on the 26th October.

The prisoner had applied to his Honor to be allowed counsel for his defence, but the application not having been made until the barristers had left Maitland, the request could not be complied with. The prisoner then enquired whether three witnesses he had subpœnaed were in attendance; it turned out they were not, but as it was stated that their evidence could not be material, and the prisoner had not applied to have them heard before the magistrates, his Honor refused to postpone the trial. His Honor, however, added publicly, that as so much difficulty was thrown in the way of poor prisoners procuring witnesses, in order to avoid a slight expense to the country, he should make an invariable rule of postponing a trial when it was proved that witnesses for the prisoner were not in attendance, whom he had wished to call before the magistrates, and whose evidence was stated on affidavit to be material; but that it was necessary that the prisoner should have called them, or desired them to be called, before the magistrates at his committal.

The trial then proceeded, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, having stated the case to the jury, called—

Peter Haydon, who deposed that on the evening of the 25th October, prisoner left his hut on the Ravensworth estate, saying he was going to have a bloody row; he went away in the direction of the cottage in which Mr. Carlisle and the two Messrs. Cooper lived; Mr. Carlisle was the storekeeper, and prisoner was a watchman; deceased, who was an overseer, lived near the cottage; witness never heard of any quarrel between prisoner and the deceased; prisoner bore the character of being a quarrelsome man.

John Carlisle deposed that prisoner met him a short distance from the cottage, and complained about his rations; witness told him he had sent them, and that if prisoner wanted more he must go to Mr. Bowman; prisoner commenced abusing him, but witness walked away, and went into the cottage; shortly after, witness heard Fox and prisoner having words, followed by the sound of scuffling; witness looked out of the window, and saw the prisoner and Fox struggling together; witness ran out, and when he got out they had parted, prisoner still being about the same place, but Fox two or three yards off, in a stooping posture, holding his hands on his belly. Fox cried out "Oh, my God, the villain has stabbed me; I'm killed, I'm done for." Witness assisted Fox into the cottage, and a man named George Shearer went up to prisoner, and accused him of having stabbed Fox; prisoner replied that he would stab him or any other man who would take his part. Witnesss went and informed Mr. Bowman, and Dr. Glennie was sent for, who attended Fox till his death, which took place the next evening.

In cross-examinstion, the prisoner endeavoured to show that he was short of rations, and that Fox had abused him and struck him first.

George Shearer deposed that he saw prisoner and Mr. Carlisle having words; when. Mr. Carlisle turned away and came to the cottage, prisoner came quickly after him to the door; witness thought he was going to strike Mr. Carlisle, and witness asked Fox, who was dining with witness in the kitchen, to go out with him to prevent it; they went out, and Fox and the prisoner had some words, and then commenced fighting; they had fought about two minutes, when Fox drew back, putting his hands on his stomach, and said "I am stabbed, the villain has got a knife in his hand: I'm done, I'm a dead man." Witness assisted Fox into the cottage, and saw a wound on the left side of his stomach, which was bleeding freely. Witness went out with a shovel and accused prisoner of having stabbed Fox; prisoner said "yes, and I'll stab you, too, or any bloody wretch who will take his part." Fox was a quiet, inoffensive man. Fox did not knock the prisoner down.

Theophilus Cooper deposed that he came up as the struggle was going on; and that it lasted only about a minute more, after which Fox drew back and exclaimed that he was stabbed. This witness corroborated the previous evidence.

Samuel Swain apprehended prisoner about four miles from the cottage, shortly after the occurrence; Mr. Bowman and the gardener accompanied witness to apprehend him.

Dr. Glennie deposed that he found two wounds on the body of Fox, one a light wound under the left arm, and the second a deep wound on the upper part of the abdomen; the second wound had penetrated the stomach, and witness found, on making a *post mortem* examination, that it had caused death. The wounds were such as would have been inflicted by a knife.

The prisoner, who had in cross-examination accused all the witnesses, except Dr. Glennie, of speaking falsely, put in a written defence, denying having committed the crime. His Honor at considerable length cross-examined the witnesses, on behalf of the prisoner.

His HONOR, in charging the Jury, told them they must be satisfied that the prisoner had inflicted the wounds, intending to take life, before they could find him guilty of murder; inasmuch as it was proved that Fox went to seek the quarrel himself. If they were of opinion, therefore, that he had no intention to take life, but had struck the blow which led to the death of Fox, they would find him guilty of manslaughter. If they thought the evidence insufficient to prove that the prisoner did stab Fox, they would acquit him.

The Jury retired for an hour, and then returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to hard labour on the roads or public works for ten years; the first three years in irons.

SENTENCE.

Henry Best, convicted on Monday of wounding with intent, was sentenced to hard labour on the roads or public works for seven years.

MURDER.

Patrick Bryan was indicted for murdering Eliza Neilson, on the 29th December, 1847, at Irishtown Road, by inflicting wounds on the head, whereof she instantly died. There were six counts in the indictment; the first charged the wounds as being caused by casting and throwing deceased against the ground, and by striking her while down with his hands and feet; the second as being caused by the beating and kicking only; the third as being caused by the casting and throwing her against the ground; the fourth as being inflicted by stones cast and thrown at her, and striking her on the head; the fifth as being inflicted with a stick; and the sixth as being inflicted with the stones and the stick.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but before the Jury were sworn made application to his Honor similar to what Cooper had done, that his trial might be postponed in consequence of the absence of witnesses material to his defence.

His HONOR directed that it should be ascertained whether the witnesses, eleven in number, named by the prisoner, were in attendance, and it was found there were only two or three present. Meanwhile His HONOR stated that the prisoner had made a written application to him to assign counsel for his defence, which, like Cooper's, had reached him too late.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated that the case was one entirely of circumstantial evidence, and in which it was essential, for the defence of the prisoner, that he should be defended by counsel. It was, besides, highly desirable that any witness desired by the prisoner should be present. For these reasons he would offer no opposition to the postponement of the trial, although the prisoner must be aware he must in that case remain so much longer in gaol.

His HONOR then told the prisoner that the trial should be proceeded with at once or postponed, as he himself preferred; there had been important evidence taken since his committal, which it was desirable his counsel should have an opportunity of examining; if the case were postponed he would assign him counsel; but in that case the prisoner would lay in gaol till the trial came on.

The prisoner said that he knew nothing of the additional evidence; he would prefer having the case postponed.

The case was then postponed till the next Circuit Court; and his Honor requested Mr. Ward to act as an attorney for the prisoner, to which Mr. Ward consented.

His HONOR said he should endeavour to get the expenses paid by the Crown of such witnesses as the prisoner's counsel thought were essential to his defence; and should also recommend that his counsel should be paid, as well as the attorney; although he did not feel sure of succeeding.

This was the last criminal case set down for trial at the Circuit Court. His Honor, in dismissing the jury, said that it afforded him great gratification to find the calendar so light as regarded the number of cases; indeed, he might say it was the lightest he remembered on this circuit. Although it was light in number, it contained, however, some serious cases, and this one, in especial, which has just been postponed, was one of the most brutal and atrocious murders that had ever come before him, by whomsoever it had been committed. It spoke well for the decrease of crime in the district that there was so light a calendar.

GAOL DELIVERY.

The list of prisoners in gaol, awaiting their trial at the next Quarter Sessions, was then gone through, and an order made that if the trial of John Price, postponed from the last Sessions, at the instance of the Crown Prosecutor, was not then proceeded with, he should be discharged.

This closed the criminal business of the Court, which then adjourned till to-morrow morning (Thursday), at eleven o'clock, when, if the jury are in attendance, the special jury cases will be proceeded with.

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